THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 177

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Can U. S. Take the Moral Lead?

J. W. Dafoe Points World Need

Canadian Saw It Done in War

Conference Hears His Appeal

Roosevelt Wants Big Tax Now

Women Think Up the Gadgets

THE world is suffering seriously from an oversupply of dictators and an undersupply of leaders. In many countries dictators or near-dictators issue their daily decrees. But weary people go on searching the horizon for the endowed leadership which inspires with its ability to point the right way out of today's distresses. For a long time Geneva has felt the need without discovering a country from which leadership might come. Now Canton, N. Y., has felt the need and raises a startling voice. At the final session of the Canadian-American conference J. W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press and dean of Canada's Liberals, calls upon the people of the United States to do something more heroic than anything of which they at present dream—He demands that they regain and exercise moral leadership for the world.

* * *

Editor Dafoe qualifies as something of a seer. For many years he has studied world currents. He has helped to give such currents force and direction. He wants to see come to pass what he declares eloquently he has seen before. He saw it when he was one of Canada's delegation at the peace parley at Paris following the World War, when President Woodrow Wilson undertook to create a family of nations. He saw the United States doing what one country had never done in any international conference, holding the moral leadership of the world by universal consent. It was not military leadership, he explains, nor leadership by any threat of force—"It was leadership by strength of a moral ideal."

* * *

The veteran editor says that the United States, in what was its hour of glory, let its moral leadership slip away, with serious consequences to itself and to the world. This trained observer, seeing the desperate and futile scheming everywhere going on, and believing that there is discoverable a short, safe, direct road to a different, war-proof world, calls on the United States to win back to the proud position of moral leader. This leadership would discover the road. Otherwise, he sees tragedy ahead. He sees pathetic, baffled diplomats continuing to struggle with insolvable problems—There is something in this challenge to make the indicated nation shudder if it lets its opportunity pass.

* * *

Editor Dafoe finds it natural that America should bring the world to solution of its problems of economic insecurity and social inequality. Because inspiration still may rise spontaneously in the New World. He fastens on the American people the duty of pondering what he says. They remember well how the tide rose in them in wartime. Devotion to unselfish ideals was the source of that tide. What might not deep devotion to the highest ideals set in motion today? How the sad, weary world would welcome an irresistible spiritual impulse that swept in illumination and brotherliness as matters of course! If Americans are clear-eyed enough to see the possibility of this service to the times, they can bring it about. At first the rising wouldn't even need leaders. It would begin with an expectant yearning as great as the need in the hearts of devoted individuals—The generals and leaders would come thundering along with the tide.

* * *

President Roosevelt and his advisers arouse nationwide interest by suddenly deciding to ask immediate action on his tax program which amounts to sharing the wealth. But heavier taxes on huge incomes and big estates are not as revolutionary as many suppose. The United States is merely moving toward the thing Europe has been doing for a long time. And the little man becomes complacent as he discovers that he is not hit. Curiously, the flamboyant spending of one American heiress to a great fortune has lent most impetus to "soak the rich" proposals. Yet even her distribution of her "spending money" has probably helped, and certainly her many millions are invested in giving work to thousands—It is simply that the public resents a seemingly frivolous attitude in the midst of human want.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. Baldwin lived on a remote Colorado ranch and cooked for 16 men, but she had to curl her hair. She couldn't go to town to the beauty shop, so she whittled a hair waver from a willow stick. Later, with a tin can, broom wire and glass beads, she invented beauty adjuncts that now pile the beauty counters of the stores. Other women tell the Chicago National Inventors Congress how they invented a dress hanger that would prevent the dress from soiling in handling, a paring knife that cuts three slices at a clip, a spoon that won't let the gravy burn. Women's bright ideas are leading America in useful gadgets—Invention comes to meet poor mother's necessity.

Japan Plans Undersea Tunnel Between Its Principal Islands; Link to Cost $5,000,000

Links Up Honshiu and Kyushu and Will Cost $5,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan has decided to build the longest undersea tunnel in the Orient, linking up the main island, Honshiu, with Kyushu and connecting the towns of Shimoneseki (Akamagaseki) and Moji.

The length of the tunnel will be about one and two thirds miles—one mile being under water. The estimated cost is 18,000,000 yen (a little over $5,000,000 at present rates of exchange). Construction work will begin in 1936 and will probably last for several years, as the work of boring a passage below the fast running Kammon Straits, which connect the Sea of Japan with the Inland Sea, presents considerable engineering and technical difficulties. The builders of the Moji-Shimoneseki tunnel will be obliged to make haste slowly, because of the very great physical strain involved in working under the water. It is estimated that seven hours of rest will be required for every hour of work.

28-Foot Tube

The Railway Minister, Noyuba Uchida, has just returned from a trip of inspection to the site of the proposed tunnel. The project which has been provisionally approved calls for the construction of the tunnel in the form of a round tube, about 28 feet in diameter. It will be built 21.6 feet under the bottom of the channel and over 120 feet below sea level. The tunnel will slope down from the two sides of the straits to a level passage beneath the surface of the sea.

After the tunnel is completed, through train service will be inaugu-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japan Digs Deep

Tube Is to Be Sunk at Bottom of Kammon Straits, Through Train Service From Aomori, at North End of Honshiu, to Kagoshima, South Kyushu, Will Then Be Inaugurated

Roosevelt Tax Figured to Net $340,000,000

Harrison Reveals Details for Increased Taxes in New Program

Corporation Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Despite the legislative turmoil, the tentative tax schedules mentioned at a breathless press conference today by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi stand out as the first concrete official implementation of the President's bold program of social taxation.

The schedules, calculated to raise $340,000,000 a year, are:

1. A graduated income tax on all corporation profits beginning with a rate of 10 per cent on net profits of $2000, upward to a tax of 17½ per cent on net profits from $20,000,000 upward.

2. Increased levies, like the present income and super-taxes, on private incomes from $1,000,000 upward. Present levy: 50 per cent from $1,000,000 up. Proposed: 60 per cent on incomes just over the first million rising to 80 per cent on incomes of $10,000,000 or over.

3. Inheritance taxes, like the present taxes, but applied to the recipient instead of the donor, beginning with legacies of net estates of $300,000, graduated upward as the existing estate tax is graduated.

Higher

These figures are in many ways more extreme than had been attributed to the President's program. The corporation tax is higher than was mentioned in President Roosevelt's message, and it begins with very small businesses. The degree of graduation between the 10 per cent and the 17½ per cent is obviously the key to the program's stringency.

Most striking, however, is the low figure to which the inheritance tax would apply: $300,000 instead of the $10,000,000 figure which circulated in Washington last week.

Still further, the tax of 880 per cent on large individual incomes was fully as great, if not greater, than had been anticipated. Gift taxes will back-stop the inheritance tax levies

But the likelihood of this program's becoming law in the next lve days, or during the present session, is wrapped in confusion. Senator Harrison announced his intention to push ahead with the program, holding no open committee hearings, but drafting with experts, and presenting the results as an amendment to the nuisance tax bill, and getting enactment by Saturday night. But, even as he was making these stratling statements, House leaders were disavowing the idea of such speedy enactment, and Senate supporters were running out from behind Senator Harrison.

Await Developments

In these circumstances, observers kept their tongues firmly cheeked, and awaited developments.

Attacks were, of course, swiftly forthcoming from the Republican side, where Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, minority leader, said, "I get the impression that the President didn't demand this program at this session. It isn't fair to ask us to approve such a com re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Swift Wings Greet Modern Steam Locomotion

Wide World

Homing Pigeons Released at Naming of B & O Flier

Homing Pigeons Herald Arrival Of New B. & O. Flier

Latest Streamlined Train Opens Newark-Washington Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 25—The Baltimore & Ohio's first streamlined train comprising eight cars left here at 9:57 a. m. today for Washington on its first south-bound trip. This train, which is the newest thing in rail transportation, was launched in Washington yesterday when it started on its initial run east-bound for Atlantic City. Beginning today, it will make one round trip between Washington and Jersey City daily, the trip taking about four hours each way.

Elaborate ceremonies marked the inauguration of this service in Washington yesterday when, simultaneous with the opening of the throttle of the 31,000-horsepower locomotive, more than 1000 homing pigeons were released to carry messages of greeting to city officials and mayors of cities along the line. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's message was delivered to him in New York City this morning.

Known as the Royal Blue because of its color, with gold striping, the new train is built of a new lightweight steel and is so constructed that it looks like a single unit, the entire train starting and stopping as one car.

Besides steamlining and light construction materials, some of the principal features of the new train are air-conditioning, noiselessness, cork lined floors, insulated walls and roofs, stabilizers, wider-vision windows, shatter-proof glass, wider seats with adjustable backs, ultra modern interiors, rubber cushioned trucks and smoother starting and stopping.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, June 25

Armaments—Stepped Up by $500,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The world was today informed that the pace of its armaments race had been stepped up by half a billion dollars in 1934—and thereby gained specific measure of the magnitude of its arms limitation problem. The total outlay in 1934 represented $4,900,000,000, according to the League of Nations Armaments Yearbook, published yesterday—an increase of 40 per cent in yearly expense over the last decade.

The estimates understated the case. Heavy German rearmament beyond the treaty limit was ignored, there being presumably neither accurate figures, nor a desire to have the League officially recognize rearming in defiance of treaty rights.

The outstanding recorded increase came from Russia, where the regular army forces nearly doubled, reaching a total of nearly a million men.

More about the League's annual report on armaments: Page 4.

Wealth Taxes—President Pushes Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt and his congressional leaders have ordered a direct forward movement in behalf of advanced social taxation program, and will seek to push it through before the week is over. Following a night White House conference, the leaders said they would try to attach the program to the nuisance tax extension bill, now pending in the Senate. The nuisance taxes expire Sunday midnight.

Startled Washington wondered how so vast a program could be rushed through without time for mature consideration. But the rising tide of popular approval, it was said, was a force that no one of the President's political acumen would fail to utilize to the full.

Aloft—Endurance Fliers Approach Record

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP)—The endurance flight plane, "Ole Miss," at 8:32 a. m. today passed the 500th hour on the fliers' twenty-second continuous day in the air.

Al and Fred Key, the brother pilots, notified the ground crew that one of the tires on the plane had gone flat and that when they get ready to land they would have to use the utmost caution to prevent a crack-up.

At the 500-hour mark the plane had flown 40,000 miles since the aviators took to the air on June 4, in the attempt to better the world record.

Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine were up 647½ hours at St. Louis in 1930.

Housing—Overhasty Planning Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Appeals to mobilize citizen opinion to keep the low cost housing program free of politics, shortsighted commercialism and overhasty planning were addressed to the American Home Economics Association in convention today.

High school courses on the larger aspects of community planning and the high standards it demands of housing projects were recommended. Through civic organizations, the convention was told, the public itself must be alert to prevent the wholly unnecessary social waste of ill-planned and ill-executed housing programs, during the excitement of a rehousing boom to come.

The public is asked to aid rehousing actively: Page 1.

Moratorium—New Delay on Reich Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's economic isolation policy and struggle to get enough foreign currencies to buy raw materials for rearmament abroad, today compelled the Reich to postpone service on foreign medium and long-term debts for another year. The Dawes and Young Plan reparations bonds, supposedly in a preferred position, were again included in the moratorium.

It was noted by neutral observers that predictions of German economic collapse, usually inspired by such an announcement of trade stringency, appeared to be on the wane. So firm is the central German control over all parts of the economic system, they said, that it appears able to endure far greater stresses and strains than have been traditionally possible.

Reciprocity—U. S.-French Pact on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The uphill but promising task of working out a reciprocal trade agreement with France—the best customer with which negotiations have been started with the single exception of Canada—is under way before a joint trade committee this week.

On the first day the powerful American wine lobby swung into action with protests against any concessions to French exports, while lacemakers were only just behind. Mutual trade between the countries, once totaling nearly $500,000,000 a year, fell in 1934 to less than $200,000,000.

Restoration seems to lie through apertures made or found in two mountainous tariff walls. Persistent protest is expected at every step of the way.

Paris—Possibly to sweeten the opening Washington trade negotiations, the French Ministry of Agriculture today announced that it would allow importation of 65,000 cases of California oranges, valued at $150,000, in addition to a regular quota for the three months from July to September.

The tariff negotiations: Financial Page.

Action—Lehman Says 'Must' on Crime Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The devious trail to the alliance of organized crime and politics is to be taken up anew in New York City—this time by order of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who has presented Tammany District Attorney William C. Dodge with a "must" to pick a special prosecutor from a list designated by the Governor. If Mr. Dodge declines, the Tammany prosecutor is threatened with being stripped of his powers of inquiry and a prosecutor named by the State Attorney General with full power independent of the district attorney.

Charles E. Hughes Jr., George Z. Medalie, Thomas D. Thacher and Charles H. Tuttle are the four names from which the district attorney must choose.

Curtsies—Queen Mary Holds Court Alone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Helen Jacobs had her match in the Wimbledon tennis championships transferred from the center to a side court today, for a hurried

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

States Branch At Washington Is Advocated

Harriman Proposes Establishment of a House of Delegates

Boston Today—*also sees* interstate compact idea suggested for milk control — Massachusetts look to New Hampshire Planning Board as model for new board here—Curley greeted as "future President"—Boston ward reallotment debated.

***Harriman*—He Proposes Another Unit of Government**

Usually when Henry I. Harriman, who completed his term as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce last month, speaks it is with calm words, conservative thought. But today delegates from nearly every state, meeting in Hotel Statler for the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Cost Accountants, nearly gasped at the audacity of a suggestion he offered.

He proposed the establishment of an entirely new unit of the Federal Government. This new unit would make ample use of the rights individual states enjoy to make compacts among themselves. It would be known as the House of State Delegates and have three representatives appointed from each state. In addition, it would have 30 members appointed by the Federal Government.

Its purpose would be to meet (in Washington), study interstate and intrastate problems, evolve solutions, have them approved by an enlarged Federal Trade Commission, and then recommend them for nationwide adoption and enforcement via the state compact route.

The problems of child labor, minimum wages, maximum hours would be met by the simple expedient of having the states agree not to allow commerce in goods made under unsatisfactory conditions.

***Donham*—Warns Against Efforts to Enforce Codes**

When Dean Wallace B. Donham, head of the Harvard Graduate School of Business, issues pronouncements on current industrial affairs the business world perks up its ears. At the National Association of Cost Accountants' convention at the Hotel Statler today, the NRA received trenchant condemnation in staccato phrases.

Examples: "The whole NRA has prolonged the depression . . . it was killed by its own inherent weaknesses before the Supreme Court decision . . . the Blue Eagle was dead before it flew across the country. . . ."

In strong terms the Harvard dean warned against business attempting self-enforcement of NRA codes (the North and South cotton textile groups recently announced such intention. "It was too big a responsibility for the Government . . . it is too big for business. . . . It would be the greatest calamity that could befall business to attempt code enforcement."

No regimentation is recommended by Dean Donham, rather a "breathing spell is needed."

Significant opinion: "Fascism or Communism will come from any further attempt at regimentation. There is no middle course."

***Milk*—It's a Big Topic in Boston Today**

For six years New England dairymen have been viewing their problems as growing. Today they met in Boston for a conference to talk things over. Apparently, issues facing them loomed large. They were forced to move from the limited confines of a hotel ballroom into the Gardner Auditorium in the State House (capacity 2000) to accommodate the interested delegates.

Boston housewives (the chief market for the products) heard of the meeting, wondered whether prices might not come down a little more (last month a penny came off milk and cream costs), but producers and distributors were not primarily concerned with this aspect.

Facing them was internal destructive competition and disorganization that many admit persists despite careful federal and state regulation. The problems seem to lie between neighboring states.

Once again—as it has many times in other industries in recent weeks—was the inter-state compact suggestion injected into the meeting. Massachusetts' Attorney General Paul A. Dever, advised delegates to urge their state officials to confer powers on state milk boards to negotiate inter-state compacts for milk control.

[*Complete picture of the Massachusetts milk problem is given in an article on page 2.*]

***Planning*—Board for Massachusetts Forecast**

On President Roosevelt's great $4,800,000,000 relief and public works melon, Massachusetts has an avid eye. Especially keen is the interest, because since 1933 the Common-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Better Housing No Longer Tied To Kitchen Sink

Making of Modern Homes Calls for Guidance by Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—Home economics is coming to the aid of the movement for better low-cost housing in the United States.

Members of the American Home Economics Association, in convention here, today, heard appeals both from within and without their organization to give their services in behalf of the national program for improved living conditions. Wholly in sympathy with the idea, a committee is considering specific things home economics experts can do to be of greatest service in this field.

They can do much to awaken public opinion in support of plans for better housing by introducing the subject into high school and college home economics courses, said Miss Helen W. Atwater, of Washington, editor of the Journal of Home Economics, who made a committee report to the convention on the subject.

Hope Has Broadened

The time has long since passed since home economics courses were limited to teaching such skills as making patches and mixing white sauce. Broad social problems of family life as they affect both men and women are included. The social and economic aspects of housing are considered quite proper subjects for the home economics course, said Miss Atwater.

She believes, as do many others in the association, that young people in these courses, boys as well as girls, should learn what constitutes good housing, and how to get it. They can start their study with houses in their own neighborhoods, said the home economics editor, and then broaden out, until they have some concept of what a community ought to demand in the way of housing standards.

Need for Housing Managers

In the future, Miss Atwater predicted, there will be a demand for people with home economics training

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Federal Agencies Called on to Act In Labor Disputes

The Federal Government became the focal point again today in the current wave of labor disputes.

The Central Labor Council of Tacoma, Wash., sent to President Roosevelt a vigorous protest against the "lawless activities" of national guardsmen.

National guardsmen were prepared for duty in Oregon, where other mills planned to reopen tomorrow.

In New England, with 3000 members of the United Textile Workers on strike in mills of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the union, planned to confer with federal officials in an effort for conciliation.

Federal authorities, with state officials, sought to bring harmony to the beet sugar fields in northwestern Ohio.

A negotiating committee for New York Shipbuilding Corporation employees at Camden, N. J., announced that 400 merchants and citizens had sent telegrams to President Roosevelt urging him to use his good offices to affect a favorable settlement of a strike which began on May 11.

Yugoslav Cabinet Foreshadows End Of Dictatorship

Croat Opposition Backs Stoyadinovitch Choices; Matchek Outside

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, June 25—The bankruptcy of the system of dictatorship by which Yugoslavia has been ruled since 1929 has at last been frankly recognized, and the new Government formed yesterday under Milan Stoyadinovitch is to devote its whole attention to restoring normal government.

One of the chief coadjutors of the new Premier in this task is Gen. Petar Zhivkovitch, Minister of War, who was King Alexander's first nominee to enforce the dictatorial regime. His participation in the Government—which is expressly intended to abolish the dictatorship—has the approval of the Croats, who feel that no lasting agreement is possible between the Serbs and Croats without the army's consent. They believe General Zhivkovitch is able to secure this.

The Serbs, on the other hand, see in General Zhivkovitch a guarantee of quick action against the Croats should the latter prove too intransigeant.

Thus it is apparent that the dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Constitution Bars National Planning

This article is the second of four comprising the full text of Dr. McBain's address on important constitutional questions at the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

Congress Lacks Power to Meet Trade Needs, Authority Finds

By Howard Lee McBain

Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Columbia University

It is perfectly true in the United States that farming, mining, manufacturing, transportation, industries, commerce, finance, labor, communication have all become organized into a complicated whole largely upon a national basis.

State lines have been completely ignored except as the states within their reserved powers have compelled recognition of their existence and conformity to their requirements.

It is perfectly true also that the scope of powers with which the national Government is endowed does not correspond to the national range of business. Business can and does change so much more rapidly than politics that it would be hopelessly impossible to keep political powers constantly abreast with business practices. This fact can be in nowise better illustrated than by reference to the recent NRA decision.

Definition of Commerce

The chief constitutional clauses that are available for expansion of national powers are the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and the power to tax. Of these the commerce power has been the more important.

The Supreme Court has told us, however, that farming, mining, and manufacturing are not commerce at all—interstate or otherwise. What does this mean? It means that Congress has no power whatever to regulate wages, or hours of labor, or conditions of union or nonunion membership. It cannot by allocation of quotas or any other direct method restrict output. It cannot curb expansion. It cannot control financial policies.

Buying and selling, however, are commerce. When therefore the farmer or the mine owner or the manufacturer sells across state lines he engages in interstate commerce and thus subjects himself to congressional control. It is therefore on the basis of this selling and shipping across state lines that the anti-trust law was sustained. As interstate sellers and shippers business men may be prevented from combining to restrict trade.

Liberty of Contract

But Congress cannot reach back of these commercial activities to control their farming, mining, and manufacturing activities by closing to them the avenues of interstate commerce unless they comply with congressional requirements—requirements, for instance, in the matter of their labor policies. The first child labor decision settled that question of congressional incompetence.

What about price fixing? Since selling and buying are acts of commerce, it would seem that Congress might have power to control prices in interstate commerce, but here another clause of the Constitution intervenes. Even in regulating commerce, Congress may not deprive persons of liberty without due process of law.

Liberty of contract is one of the liberties which the court says is thus protected. The court has never had occasion to say whether Congress could or could not fix or stabilize prices in interstate commerce for the reason that it has never had occasion to do so.

But the court has passed upon a number of state laws that have attempted to fix prices. It has laid down the general rule that prices can be controlled only if the business is "affected with a public interest." Briefly put, this means that the business must be in the nature of a public utility.

The liberty of contract which an individual enjoys against state interference is the same liberty of contract that he enjoys against national interference. Should the occasion arise there is no reason to believe that the court would not apply this same rule to congressional action. This means, therefore, that Congress may not set up any general plan of price control for interstate commodities.

Wholesalers and retailers are engaged in commerce for the reason that their business is almost wholly tha of buying and selling. The fact that they handle interstate commodities does not, however, make their entire business interstate commerce. The Schechters, for example, were wholesalers who handled interstate chickens. This did not render their wages and hours of labor subject to congressional control by the avenue of the Poultry Code.

In the field of transportation, Congress has gone further than in any other aspect of commerce. It regulates rates because interstate carriers are public utilities. It even regulates the use of surplus earn-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

State Laws Attempting to Fix Prices Voided in Court Rulings

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 25, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Timetable 2
Weather 3
The Home Forum 7
The True Basis for All Healing [With German Translation]
Home Building and Gardening 8
Progress in Education 12
Chess 15
Aviation Column 15
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Boston Day... Harriman, AAA, Planning, Vote...

(Continued from Page 1)

wealth feels it has not shared equally with many other states in federal largess. Massachusetts doesn't know why, but hopes to fare better in forthcoming melon slicings.

Today the Bay State viewed New Hampshire, there observed a State Planning Board in action, laying out plans for future development and conservation of natural resources, remembered that three years ago federal authorities advised all states to establish such boards, intimated that those following the suggestion would enjoy greatest favor.

Thus late but now alert the House Ways and Means Committee was today considering a measure establishing a planning board for Massachusetts. State House observers believe it will have a favorable committee report. On the board will serve unpaid experts, contributing ideas for present and future Massachusetts development.

[How the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission is operating is related in an article on page 3.]

Curley—Invited to Hingham as 'Future President'

Picture the surprise of Governor Curley when into his blue and white colonial office today strode a figure out of a book. Backward turned pages to the day of Governor Winthrop as the bewigged gentlemen politely bowed and intoned, "I invite you, as future President of the United States, to attend Hingham's tercentenary celebration Thursday."

"Well, stranger things have happened," smiled back Governor Curley, "no one had heard much about Franklin Roosevelt five years ago—and look at him today."

Beneath the wig and Pilgrim of "Governor John Winthrop" was the Rev. Daniel Magruder, who chose that method of conveying Hingham's invitation.

Wards—Redivision Plans Start Controversy

There was little doubt in legislative minds today but what Boston's wards should be re-zoned for political equality, but there was considerable controversy over whether the allocating should be done by Democrats or Republicans.

At present Boston has 22 wards. Some say there should be twice that number. This would do away with inequalities such as exist (for example) between Ward 21 which has 15,000 residents and only one representative and Ward 8 which ha 10,000 residents and two representatives.

There was much debate before the Joint Rule Committee at the State House today. One faction sought to have the regular apportionment commission (said to be predominately Democratic) do the job, another favored appointment of a special legislative committee (both houses are predominated by Republicans).

Both sides loudly made the charge of gerrymandering. A vote of the Legislature will be needed to determine the issue.

Biennials—They're Getting Into Hardy Perennial Class

The Speaker of the Massachusetts House today blinked owl-like from the flag-decked rostrum. The President of the Senate banged his gavel—hard. Corridor bells rang. But legislators, blasé, refused to be rushed, loitered in State House marbel halls then slowly filed into the House chamber.

After three attempts to get a decisive vote on the question of biennial sessions for the Great and General Court they (Senators and Representatives) were gathered to vote again.

Proponents of a single session each two years said: "Other states do it successfully. Such a method would save the State $400,000 annually. Neither house would be flooded by unnecessary bills. This year we had too much extraneous committee work. Single sessions are good. Send it to the people for their approval."

Opponents stood up to pound desks: "No, don't halt our yearly sessions. Look at Massachusetts' splendid financial status. We can borrow anywhere and loan, too. Better government comes from constant legislation."

Though twice before the vote had been sidetracked, observers hoped today's would "take."

[Two schools of biennial-thought are further discussed on page 2.]

Strike—Uxbridge Situation Unchanged

Out from deserted factory windows in Uxbridge today peered some 300 workers and officials of the Uxbridge Worsted Company at striking workers picketing gates. The walkout began yesterday, continued unabated today with about 3000 in the firm's seven plants out.

Formal demands upon the company for a 20 per cent wage boost were presented and overtures for conciliation were reported but nothing tangible developed. Consensus was that the strike might be long and drawn out. Neither side appeared anxious to end the affair.

Textiles—Joint Attack On 6 O'clock Law Made

For the first time in months textile manufacturers and labor today joined hands—and warned the Massachusetts Legislature that unless proper textile legislation were passed all Bay State mills "might just as well fold up."

Basis for their warning was the wabbly financial structure of state cotton, rayon, and wool mills due to out-of-state competition. Their claim: "State laws place us at the mercy of our competitors. These laws must be amended or we'll close."

Today's hearing before Senator James P. Meehan's committee on labor and industry heard strong words uttered. Committee members asked few questions, took many notes.

Labor's Robert Watt sat in a front row seat and nodded approval to Manufacturer F. W. Steele's declarations that the present "6 o'clock law" which prevents women from working after 6 p. m. should be extended (as it was under former NRA provisions) to 10 p. m.

"If it is not," warned New Bedford's Steele," we will be forced to return to a long one-shift (48 hr.) practice. This will ruin all voluntary agreements made to salvage code gains (40-hour week, two shifts, and wage scale). Gravely the committee filed out to mull over the warning—make some decision.

Tunnel—Another Week Out of the 'Red' Shown

When toll takers at the East Boston tunnel totaled up their receipts for the week ending June 23 the tubular artery showed, for the second successive week, a decided profit.

Total revenue last week: $23,172.15.

Commissioner of Public Works Christopher J. Carven smiled broadly today when informed of the tunnel's emergenc from the "red."

Opponents of the tunnel were not long in pointing out why they believe the vehicular traffic tube could not continue to prosper. They predicted tunnel receipts would be cut in half. Reason: Opening of Charlestown Bridge.

City Councilor Clement A. Norton scorned the optimistic report, said tube would cost taxpayers more than $50,000,000 over period of 40 years.

Rettich—Actual Trial Of Mail Case Begins

In Boston's new Federal Building Judge Hugh P. McLellan today opened the trial of Carl Rettich and his five henchmen, alleged to have robbed a United States mail truck in Fall River, Mass., of $129,000.

United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford opened the case by summing it up from the beginning to the arrest of Rettich and his gang.

Pleas for a mistrial by defense attorneys were denied by Judge McLellan.

Braves—Talk of New 'Boss' Stirs Speculation

Boston's eighth (last) place National League baseball club members sat in their gray concrete dugout today, heard crack of Pittsburgh wielded hickory bats against leather spheroids, wondered about bosses, present and future.

When Babe Ruth received his unconditional release from the Braves early this month (June 2) rumors of changes in Tribe ownership became numerous. Steadily they have grown. Today the air was rife with names of prospective buyers. It seemed to players and fans that certainly the week would see culmination of one deal or another.

Chief among reputed interested buyers were:

1. Joe E. Brown, motion picture star, owner of the Kansas City Blues, and admittedly interested in owning the Braves.
2. A New York group said to have been interested in the proposal by Ford Frick, National League president.
3. Charles J O'Malley (Boston advertising man) and his sons.
4. James Campbell, wealthy manufacturer of Palm Beach suits.
5. Maj. Francis P. Mprphy, Nashua, N. H., shoe manufacturer.

Parkways—Improved Revere System Proposed

In his large 20 Somerset Street office, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, today studied blueprints, plans, estimates. Late yesterday he had proposed a $2,000,000 improvement for the Revere Beach parkway system as an ERA project. Reason: Parkway doesn't efficiently handle increased traffic.

Mr. Hultman's proposed plan includes: Widening and straightening of parkway. To be paid for in this way: (a) Metropolitan District Commission to pay for materials, and equipment for work; (b) cities and towns through which the roadways pass to pay wages of workers from their ERA monthly allotments; (c) co-operation between the commission with cities and towns, by combining funds with the ERA allotments of these localities.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

have opened a shop at Hyannis, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where they are showing a choice selection of wearing apparel for Women, Misses and Junior Misses. Charge customers may use their charge card in this shop.

Chandler & Co.

*ELVIRA

Summer Girdles and Foundations

$5

Mere wisps of sheerness they confine and control figures marvelously. Double or triple layers of net, lightly reinforced, do the trick in the coolest manner possible.

*Registered. Exclusive with Chandler & Co

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

"The Queen of Sheba." March...Gounod
Overture to "Mignon"...Thomas
Polka from "Schwanda the Bagpipe Player"...Weinberger
"Carmen," Suite...Bizet
Introduction — Aragonaise — The Dragoons of Alcala — The Toreadors
Fantasie Americana, for Orchestra with Piano...Milton Rosen
(Dedicated to Arthur Fiedler—First Performance)
Soloist: LEO LITWIN
Largo from "Xerxes"...Handel
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite...Tchaikovsky
Miniature Overture—Dance of the Sugar Fairy — Chinese Dance — Waltz of the Flowers
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection...Kern
Serenade...Toselli
Dance of the Camorrists, from "The Jewels of the Madonna"...Wolf-Ferrari

Movies

EXETER—"G-Men," with James Cagney as a Department of Justice man fighting gangsters. 3:30, 6:20, 8:10. "Mary Jane's Pa," with Guy Kibbee.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Under the Pampas Moon," with Warner Baxter as an Argentine gaucho. Fenway, 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Paramount, 10:23 a. m., 1:12, 4:01, 6:50, 9:47. "College Scandal," with Arline Judge in a detective-mystery.

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling," English production featuring Jan Kiepura and Maria Ezgerth in the story of a South American opera company seeking recognition in Monte Carlo. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. "The Legend of the Spectacle Maker" in color. "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. Dutch travelogue, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

KEITH'S—"Becky Sharp." Full length new process technicolor film. Designed by Robert Edmond Jones, with Miriam Hopkins. 10 a. m., 12:08, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Public Hero Number 1," with Chester Morris and Lionel Barrymore in Department of Justice vs. gangster story. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

STATE—Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in the A. E. Thomas comedy "No More Ladies." 11:30 a. m., 1:38, 3:40, 5:48, 7:50, 10:06.

METROPOLITAN — "Oil for the Lamps of China," with Pat O'Brien fighting against difficulties of all kinds on behalf of a big oil company. 10:43 a. m., 1:24, 4:24, 7:19, 10:14. Vaudeville revue.

MODERN — "Les Miserables," 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Let 'Em Have It," another "G-man" story.

BOSTON — "No Ransom," taken from Damon Runyon's "The Big Mitten," with Phillips Holmes and Leila Hyams. 9:45 a. m., 12:33, 3:21, 6:09, 8:57. "Ladies Love Danger," detective mystery, with Mona Barrie and Gilbert Roland.

TREMONT—"Back Street," and "Front Page." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Les Miserables." 1, 4, 7, 10. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Les Miserables." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "A Notorious Gentleman."

UNIVERSITY—"Baby Face Harrington," with Charles Butterworth. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Four Hours to Kill."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; "Mice in Council," cartoon; Ruth Etting in "Ticket or Leave It"; Popeye cartoon, "Be Kind to Animals"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"The Good Fairy," with Margaret Sullavan. 2:51, 6:10, 9:29. "Rocky Mountain Mystery."

Music

ERA BAND—"All Marine Night." Special Sousa program. Address by Lieut. J. J. Tavern, U.S.M.C., on John Philip Sousa. Marine hymn sung by detachment of Marine Corps League Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Beebe Jr. High School, Pleasant Street, Malden. 8.

Other Events

"FIRE PREVENTION" — Free movie under ERA auspices, shows Boston fire department in action. Explanatory talk by F. J. Donovan, aide to the fire commissioner. Music by ERA orchestra. Mattapan Branch Library 8.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO 1—Speaker: E. D. Carr of Waltham, 218 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

ERA CIVIC THEATER ORCHESTRA — Franklin Park Bandstand. 4:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Art. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Fellowship Day. Hotel Statler. 12:15

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-344m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monito Views News	Special relay from	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores'
5:15	Agricultural reports	London	"Story Builder"	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Studio vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Vocalist; news	Male quartet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Reports; sketch	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	'Rhythm Roundup'	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	NBC soloist	Feature; music	CBS comedians
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Spitalny Orchestra	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	CBS vocalist	Organ recital
7:30	Radio Nature League	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	"Street Singer"
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Rhode's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	Haenschen's Orch.	Charlotte Ensem.
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	vocal soloists	Coast Guard talk
8:30	"Welcome Valley"	Ted Fiorito and	Lyman's Orchestra;	Continental Or-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	vocal soloists	chestra concert
9:00	"Red Trails": North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	'O'Flaherty, V. C.,	Organ recital,
9:15	west Mounted story	Lyn and Daniels	Shaw drama	Francis Cronin
9:30	Goldman Band	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Female vocal-in-	Murphy's Orch.
9:45	AAA speaker	chestra; contest	strumentalists	News Service
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	'Chimes Normandy'	Casa Loma Orch.;	Bud Miller and his
10:15	Molly": comedy	Francia White;	speakers; soloist	Old Timers
10:30	WBZA Players: sketch,	James Melton;	Spotlight Revue	CBS orchestra
10:45	"Triangle."	players; orchestra	Musical Rhymester	Consumers talk
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Dailey's Orchestra
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra	Sports; organist	Week's Orchestra	Talk, Rep. Fish
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Myers Orchestra	Dan Murphy and	Ted Fiorito and
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Pittsburgh, Fred Hoey reporter, Braves Field.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:45 WBZ, Marcel Wittrich, German tenor, from Berlin.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass": dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute": Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": Guy Robertson; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range": dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, Frank Black, conductor; organ composers to conduct own selections.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces": Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; male chorus; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Joint Session Again Wrangles Over Biennials

Twice in the past three weeks legislators crowded into the high-paneled, low-balconied House Chamber on Beacon Hill, heard Gavel-Wielder President (Senate) James G. Moran whack a joint convention (House and Senate) into order. Today he pounded for order again.

Reason: "Biennials."

Question to be settled: "Should Massachusetts legislators meet annually or only once every two years?"

Suggested method of settling question: Referendum by two different legislatures to the people. Electorate must affirm or deny a constitutional amendment.

The question of biennials cannot be settled by this Legislature. Bay State voters alone can settle the question not earlier than 1937 (first election after second Legislature acts—if it does).

More Time Sought

Today's joint convention was held to determine whether the matter be referred to the 1937 Legislature for its final vote or sidetracked until next year, when the Legislature undoubtedly will tackle the issue again.

Some legislators insist action should be deferred until the 1936 session of the Legislature in order to give a recess commission time to study advantages for and against biennial sessions. (This plan advocated by Representative Elmer L. McCulloch of Adams.)

Two recent attempts of proponents of biennials to get a necessary 70 votes (needed to place a constitutional amendment before the electorate) failed for all practical purposes.

First vote brought the necessary 70 votes and one to spare. But reconsideration and quick adjournment before another vote could be taken stopped up final action. The second vote never came at second meet. Opponents' strategy (and Democratic-Republican annual baseball game) sidetracked the vote and brought immediate adjournment. Thus today's heavy gavel-whacking by Senator Moran.

Behind all this political maneuvering lies a tale of two philosophies.

"Yes" Means Approval or—

Legislative Pholisophy 1. "A vote of 'yes' by this (1935) and next (1936) session tacitly approves and sends to the electorate the Legislature's agreement to a biennial system. We do not agree that a biennial system is effective for Massachusetts, therefore we do not want to send our tacit approval to the people asking them the stamp 'okay' on our vote."

Legislative Philosophy 2. "A vote of 'yes' by this and the next Legislature does not tacitly approve anything. It merely sends to the people the right to decide whether they want us to sit here under the gold dome every year or once each two years. We approve nothing. It is our duty to give the people who put us here the right to say how often we should come to Beacon Hill to legislate."

Many of group 2 do not adhere to the biennial system. However, they feel voters should be given a voice. Among this group, Senator Henry Parkman Jr. and William A. Davenport have stated their position. Also Representatives Christian A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow. On the other side, Needham's Senator, Samuel H. Wragg, is equally as vehement.

Thus irregardless of today's vote the question of a biennial session for Massachusetts legislators—and "off and on years" for State House reporters—is still almost three years away.

JUST OFF PARK AVENUE

Located in exclusive Murray Hill, yet a short walk from Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist. Here you will find refinement, comfort and an unmistakable atmosphere of culture and good taste.

Single Rooms from $3.00; Double Rooms from $4.00; Parlor, Bedroom and Bath from $6.00. Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments with Serving Pantries.

THE Bedford

A Continental Hotel

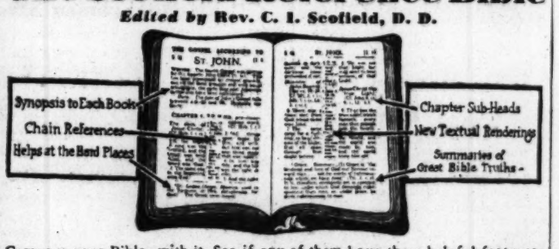
George Fink, Jr., Manager

118 East 40th St. New York

Helps on the Pages Where Needed

The Scofield Reference Bible

Edited by Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D.



Compare your Bibles with it. See if any of them have these helpful features: Chain-references of great Bible doctrines—Summaries of great Bible truths—Synopsis to each book of the Bible—Prophecies harmonized—Apparent contradictions reconciled—Revised marginal references—Bible types explained—The greater covenants analyzed. From $1.95 up.

Circular upon request. *At all booksellers or from the publishers*

Oxford University Press • 114 Fifth Avenue, New York

Don't miss the glamorous, historical

HINGHAM

Tercentenary PAGEANT

HUIT'S COVE, OFF ROUTE 3-A

JUNE 27, 28, 29

Repeated 4 evenings, 7:30 p. m.

Tickets $2-50c plus tax.

Ticket Reservations at Filene's, on sale at Town Office, Hingham

Milk Leaders Gather in Boston As New Rift in Ranks Appears

Milk chiefs of the AAA, farm co-operative heads and state milk control boards of a dozen states treked into the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, today, bent on co-ordinating their activities to strengthen the position of the farmer in dairy marketing.

But even as they drew up their chairs to discuss national and local problems, forces inherent in the New England milk industry were at work threatening a further rift in farm ranks. Similar rifts have kept the milk business in a state of turmoil for the last four or five years.

These forces come under the heading "individualistic practices." Dealers are charged by the New England Milk Producers Association, the largest farm co-operative in the six states, with attempting to set up their own farmer groups, to be controlled by the dealers themselves. This constitutes an open affront to the builders of united farm action which is held to be New England's salvation from milk price wars.

Inspection Law

On the other hand, Massachusetts has passed a milk inspection law which requires all milk and the equipment of producers selling in Boston to be inspected under Massachusetts standards. Since 95 per cent of the milk consumed in Greater Boston comes from the northern New England states, it becomes possible under inspection laws for Massachusetts milk officials to control the New England industry, to shut down on the sales of Vermont farmers in Boston and give preference to Massachusetts farmers.

That is precisely what Massachusetts purposes to do, according to a Vermont authority who did not wish his name mentioned. Hence, a new fire is seen smoldering in the New England milk field which the NEMPA characterized as "only a smudge," but which northern New England milk chiefs insisted was "inflammable" unless the Massachusetts law was modified.

The law was imposed to protect Massachusetts farmers who have had to stand the costs of inspecting their stock and barns while farmers outside of Massachusetts have been relieved of these costs, enabling them to undersell the Bay State farmer.

Threat of Rift

Hence the threat of a new farm rift evident in the alleged preparation of certain northern New England farmers to break away from older co-operatives and organize apart from Massachusetts farmers. This action is considered despite the recognition that fluctuating milk prices are largely due to the inability of the New England farmers to unite, resulting in destructive competition between the farm co-operatives.

The meeting in Boston will not attempt to remedy the farm troubles. Differences will be aired and given an opportunity to "blow away" of their own accord. Such meetings have served in the past as safety valves which have contributed to keeping the New England industry "strikeless" and "non-violent."

Controlled 70 Per Cent

In the New England field, the largest farm co-operative, the New England Milk Producers' Association, professes to control 96 per cent of the milk consumed in the Greater Boston market, the market for most of the milk produced by the 30,000 New England farmers. If there is to be any complete union of farmers in New England, the NEMPA is the likely nucleus.

The NEMPA reported that in 1932 it controlled only 70 per cent of the milk sold in Boston. It claims that its increased control today is indicative of increased farm strength. When once the farmer is fully organized, the next step would logically be to extend the farmer's control of his own milk right down to the consumer's doorstep.

This, in a nutshell, is the New England situation as it confronts the milk leaders assembled at the Bellevue. The operation of the federal milk license over the Boston market also concerns them. The chief function of the license is to force all farmers to share and share alike, according to their production, in the so-called milk surplus—the milk that is left over and turned into dairy by-products.

Constitutionality Issue

At present, the federal milk license is under a cloud of unconstitutionality due to a recent Federal district court ruling. The Supreme Court will either throw the license out or rule in its favor. Meanwhile, the NEMPA declared that it had sufficient support from all farmers to carry the license on even though the Federal Government backed down. This declaration of "united farmer action" is considered the most encouraging that the dairy field has heard for several years.

Cherokee Girl Gets Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Miss Rose E. Smith, Cherokee Indian girl from the reservation in western North Carolina, has been awarded the degree of bachelor of arts at the University of Ottawa, in Kansas. She graduated in 1930 from high school in Albuquerque, N. M. She will spend the summer in a camp in New Hampshire, as an instructor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Entered at second class rates at the Post

Uxbridge Company Is Moving Out Of Woonsocket Mill

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 25 (AP)—Preparations for the removal of machinery from the Glenark plant of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, closed yesterday by a strike, apparently were being completed today.

Although company representatives declined to comment officially on the moving, one official intimated that the plant would be moved to Georgia as a result of the labor dispute, the first of major importance in New England since the general strike last September.

The official, who requested that his name be withheld, said the plant could be moved to Georgia and "pay for the moving expenses within two years." He added that an extensive industrial survey of the South showed that power, light and labor were cheaper, and the source of supplies was nearer.

Woonsocket employees said they interpreted the company's action in paying them today as a final settlement and expressed the fear the mill would be moved. The Glenark mill which employed 700 persons is one of the six Uxbridge Worsted Company plants in New England closed by the strike declared by the United Textile Workers of America.

Special Values

for Summer and Vacation Wear

Beautiful Sheers, Washable Crepes, Cottons, Prints and Chiffons. Some priced as low as

$3.95

LUDWIN'S ADORABLE

177 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Formerly of Harrad's Stores, London, Eng., and L. P. Hollander's, Boston.

Secrets

about the newcomer are kept happily by today's mother-to-be. She wears foundation garments properly fitted by experts. And lovely clothes, ever so skillfully designed, made to her measure in favorite colors. As low as $5.95, too.

Also Dresses for Larger Women

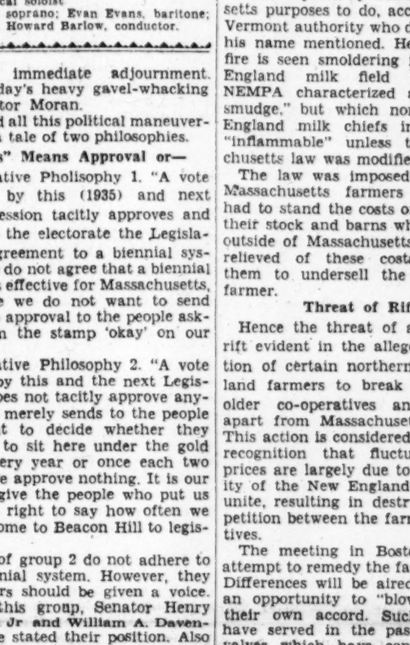
MISS CREED

Maternity Apparel Specialist

234 Boylston Street, Boston

236 Westminster St., Providence

Ask Today for Fashion Booklet



Get Ready for Summer Playdays!

The New "Seabreeze III" by

Charles OF THE RITZ

Each year Mr. Charles designs a coiffure which in his opinion is the ideal arrangement for all-round summer wear.

His newest achievement, 'Seabreeze III,' will have immediate appeal to everyone who wants to be cool and comfortable outdoors all summer, yet look their best at all times.

A Permanent Wave Is $15.00

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

Arlington and Newbury Streets, BOSTON — Madison at 46th Street, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Now Open at

46 LEXINGTON AVE., MAGNOLIA, MASS.

"HELLO, THERE"

I'm just "Popping In" on you Tonight

Not a formal call, you understand, but one of the after-supper kind, just to hear a familiar voice, to know that a friend is well, and then to chat—just chat, about little homely things of interest to us both.

Why don't you "pop in" on someone tonight? Call a distant member of your family, to whom you really owe some word. Or a friend, not so far away, but too far to visit in person.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P. M.

To illustrate the low cost of telephone toll calls, especially during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (you talk with "anyone") after 7 P. M. from

BOSTON to:

NEWPORT, R.I.	$.25	BOOTHBAY HARBOR	$.45
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	.30	ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.	.50
LACONIA, N.H.	.35	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	.75
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	.40	HALIFAX, N.S.	1.20

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NUMBER, CALL "INFORMATION"

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, June 25

(Continued from Page 1)

get-away. She will shake her opponent's hand, gather her rackets, and be rushed home for a change into satin and silver lamé. Shortly thereafter, Helen Jacobs will appear in stately procession before Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace, ostrich feather fan in hand and long train trailing, to make her curtsy along with ten other American debutantes and matrons, and a host of British and international society.

The King will remain at Sandringham this year, to escape a London hot spell. Those to be presented, who have been practicing both double and single curtsies for a week, not knowing whether both Their Majesties would hold court, therefore concentrated on their single sweeping curtsy as the zero social hour approached.

Robot Plane—British Try New Weapon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain today laid claim to successful construction of the first entirely robot airplane fleet in the world, potentially one of the most lethal of all modern war weapons. Although the planes cannot as yet go more than 10 miles from the controlling radio station, they can be catapulted from a warship, fly to a city, dump an entire plane-load of bombs, return, and land on the water without risking the presence of a flier in the ship. Or old planes could be loaded to the limit with explosive and crashed in the middle of a city or other military objective.

Already a number of these pilotless planes are in regular use for gunnery practice over land and sea, the Air Ministry revealed.

Washington—Skepticism was expressed today by army and navy experts as to the value of robot airplanes described in a statement by the British Air Ministry.

"We have conducted experiments on robots but aren't doing so now," an army spokesman said.

Slum Clearance—PWA Funds Allocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has earmarked $249,000,000 of the $4,000,000,000 works fund for low-cost housing and slum clearance, Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, announced today, exempting this type of project from the limit of $1100 per year for each worker given employment.

The PWA housing division immediately sent over to the White House for the President's approval specific plans for 24 housing projects in 21 cities, to cost $91,000,000. Plans for 48 more projects will follow.

Farm Tenants—Relief Bill Goes to House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bankhead farm-tenant aid bill, authorizing a federally guaranteed $1,000,000,000 bond issue, and passed by the Senate yesterday, 45 to 32, now goes to the House. The bill is the first major attempt to remedy the long disintegrating economic status of the tenant-farmer, which had been further undermined by the cotton production control program in the South. Senator Bankhead, a leading figure behind the cotton program, held this bill necessary to end its unforeseen injustices.

Tensile—Testing Experts Meet at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Experts on testing materials, who stand guard over the quality of an accelerating machine-age output, met today to consider tests from the diminutive tensile strength of a straw to sturdy steel construction members. More than 60 committees of the American Society for Testing Materials discussed standards for virtually every type of construction material.

A host of mechanical wonders set forth: Page 13.

Connivance—Police-Gambler Ties Charged

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Ned Warren, Commissioner of Public Safety, yesterday dismissed four police officers and suspended five others, including Chief of Police Michael Culligan, after disclosing an alleged connection between the police department and gambling and underworld activities. Other discharges and suspensions will probably follow.

Fund Sought for Tuskegee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has suggested that the white people of the South might raise a good-will fund sufficient to construct and equip an agricultural building on Tuskegee campus. The idea so far has met with indorsement from southern editors, college presidents and business leaders.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, Wednesday fair, slowly rising temperature in north portion.

All other New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	79	Minneapolis	64	80
Bermuda	82	88	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	66	74	New York	64	76
Denver	58	90	Norfolk, Va.	72	80
Helena, Mont.	54	64	Philadelphia	68	78
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Louis	70	86
Kansas City	70	88	San Francisco	56	72
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	66	80
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—8 a. m. June 25.
B—Maximum June 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:33 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 8:07 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Garment Code Sought

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The ten member associations of the cotton garment industry met in an emergency convention yesterday to consider adoption of a voluntary code in keeping with the President's suggestion.

Five-Point Power Development Planned by New Hampshire

State awaits only Federal action to start building dams which will provide ample power for mills during dry season—New commission points way for other states to follow.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 25—A seven-link chain of huge dams will rise among New Hampshire's granite-bound hills, when the State embarks on a legislature-approved water conservation program which promises to alter and enhance its entire water power setup. The starting gun will be federal approval of a 45 per cent grant for the work.

The program is unique among the conservation plans in the nation. Other states, seeking to conserve their "white coal," have been content with one dam on a major stream. New Hampshire plans dams on all its principal rivers.

The multi-dam project is the result of a state-wide realization that New Hampshire is failing to utilize fully its greatest economic asset, its super-abundance of "white coal." Annually New Hampshire mills, which depend upon the rivers for their power, must in the dry seasons switch to expensive steam auxiliary plants, for the rivers are too low to turn the water wheels. This is despite the fact that the streams carry more than enough water to turn all New Hampshire's mill wheels the year round.

For Several Years

The plan for the system of storage dams has been developing for several years, but until today no industrialist has been enthusiastic, for neither the state nor industry has felt financially able to foot the bills for building the dams needed to store billions of gallons of water during the spring and fall, from which the "white coal" may be released during the dry months. But with the Federal Government ready to provide 45 per cent of the cost the water conservation program is moving swiftly toward the construction stage.

The plan is the chief "pet" of the State Planning and Development Commission which today is working on a master state plan under which New Hampshire's future development may be carefully guided along the right economic road, with, so far as possible, every acre of land devoted to its most productive use.

While the storage program calls for more than a score of dams eventually throughout the state, only seven are immediately planned, because of the expense involved. The seven already projected will cost approximately $7,000,000, with the Federal Government paying 45 per cent of the bill.

Five Locations

Those on which speedy construction is planned are to be located at:

1. Pittsburg, at the headquarters of the Connecticut River.
2. Webster, on the Black Water River.
3. Barnstead, on the Suncook River.
4. Dartmouth College Grant, on the Dead Diamond River.
5. New Ipswich, on Water Loom Pond.
6. Canaan, on the Mascoma River.
7. Stoddard, on the north branch of the Contoocook River.

"Yankee individuality" is an essential feature of the entire program. The State Planning and Development Commission desires to benefit from federal grants but when the projects are completed, it wishes the State, not the Federal Government, to own the dams. There is definite sentiment in New Hampshire against establishment of a "federal empire" in the State.

Projects such as the proposed dams might very easily entice the Federal Government to pay the entire cost. But in such cases the unwanted "federal empire" would arrive, with Washington in complete charge. So the planning commission has mapped out a program which will utilize 45 per cent grants from Washington, and yet cost the State little or nothing in the end.

Self-Liquidation

The basis of this program of independence is "self-liquidation." The legislation which the planning commission pushed through the State Legislature sets up a water resources board, a state bureau with authority to obtain a 45 per cent grant from Washington and to borrow the additional 55 per cent necessary to construct the dams. The State is guaranteeing $1,000,000 worth of the board's bonds.

The "self-liquidating" feature is provided by levies made against all mills using the "white coal" released from the dams during the dry seasons. The resources board has authority to establish the water rates and force payment by all users through a $500 a day fine for nonpayment.

The levies will finance the operation of the dams and be sufficient to retire the loans within 25 years. Despite this levy feature mill owners throughout New Hampshire are strongly behind the project which means lower production costs to them. The "white coal" rates will be substantially lower than the cost of black coal needed to run steam auxiliary plants.

Nor are lower production costs the only benefit from the storage program, although they are the major strength behind the plan. In addition, the system eventually will place New Hampshire in a better industrial competitive position in relation to many other states, planning enthusiasts say.

Lack of Foresight

Some states now have cheap oil and coal. Yet lack of foresight, resulting in waste of these exhaustible resources, will eventually diminish these supplies and result in greater production costs. On the other hand, New Hampshire's water supply, coming down from countless hills, is inexhaustible under the conservation program now rapidly developing. And as the dams are completely paid for, production costs will drop sharply for the only levies necessary then will be for operating expenses which will be comparatively small.

Furthermore, plans, such as the water storage program, are placing New Hampshire in a more favorable position regarding federal grants than possibly any other New England state, barring Maine. One reason: The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission is preparing sure-fire projects which can be established through a 45 per cent grant and 55 per cent loan basis, rather than making eloquent pleas, like Massachusetts, for 100 per cent grants.

But the most important reason for this favorable position is really New Hampshire's common sense in establishing the nation's first temporary planning board and then making its planning organization permanent before any other New England state. It is well known that the Federal Government is looking with fondest eyes upon those states which establish planning commissions to develop all land on a more orderly economic basis.

New Hampshire's board, however, is unique. Combined with it is New Hampshire's formerly independent Development Commission, whose duty it was to advertise the State's industrial and recreational facilities.

Producing Results

While Massachusetts legislators are merely toying with the idea of establishing a Bay State planning board, the New Hampshire organization is already producing tangible results and with the help of a planning-minded Legislature is making swift progress toward better economic development of New Hampshire. Its legislative program this year has been approved practically 100 per cent by the Legislature. Its major victories were:

1. Passage of a city, town and county planning act, authorizing these subdivisions to establish planning boards to work with the state planning group in developing the State. It is understood that the planning act is the most comprehensive yet established in any state.
2. Establishment of the planning group as a permanent organization. Until February, 1935, the planning board was only temporary.
3. Establishment of a land use board, which will control all federal land purchases in New Hampshire, except those within the confines of the White Mountain National Forest and those for post office and the like.
4. Erection of the Water Resources Board, whose duty it is to establish the water storage dams.

Legislature Credited

For this legislative success James M. Langley, chairman, and Charles F. Bowen, managing director, of the State Planning and Development Commission, take no credit. Rather they characterize the victory as purely one for the Legislature, which, they declare, is one of the most progressive in regard to state planning.

The major problem before the planning commission is the establishment of the master plan, a task which will take several years. It involves co-ordination of all transportation systems, air, land and water. It involves geological surveys to determine the natural resources of the State, as well as inventories of recreational facilities, industries and industrial sites. It includes the problem of determining what land should be devoted to recreation, what portions should be turned back into forest, and what land should be set aside for farming. In addition, the proper development of small industries to support rural areas is a real problem.

Working on these and other problems regarding the master plan are numerous committees, composed of experts in various lines. Dartmouth College and the University of New Hampshire are represented on every committee for which they can supply an expert.

There is little doubt that many New Hampshire farmers are now struggling to wrest a living from land decidedly unfit for farming. Many New Hampshire farms should be devoted only to raising trees or developed as recreational areas. Proof of this lies in the fact that in the past decade or two numerous farms have been abandoned and left to return to forest.

Rural Zoning System

This situation is economically unsound and development of a master plan and establishment of a rural zoning system may be the instrument through which all New Hampshire's natural resources will be devoted to the ends for which they are best adapted.

Of course, the master plan and rural zoning are long-term problems, and the planning commission is by no means entirely concerned with long-range work. One of the immediate problems for which the commission is trying to find a solution concerns New Hampshire industry, particularly small industries.

Many of these small companies have been affected greatly by the economic depression. As these industries often are the sole source of employment in small towns, the effect has been severe at times. A special committee is now endeavoring to determine what sort of help the industries need to put them back on their feet. The committee is expected to make its report shortly.

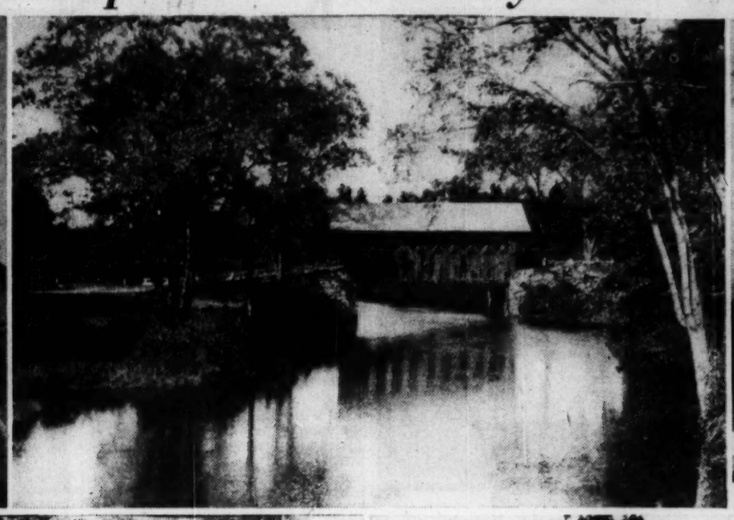
Furthermore, it is developing public works projects which will be as beneficial to the state as the water storage plan, all of which will fit harmoniously into the New Hampshire scheme for a better and more prosperous state.

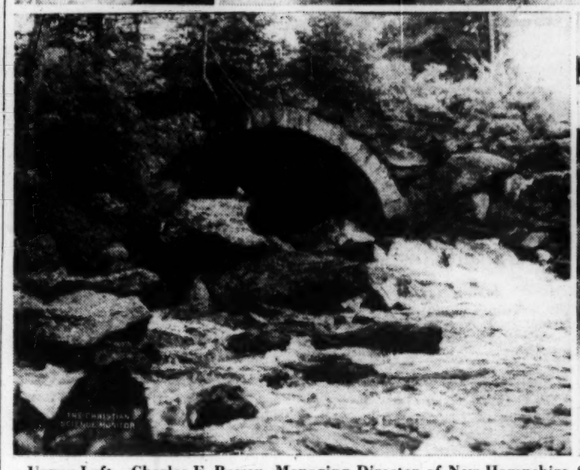
Outstanding Example

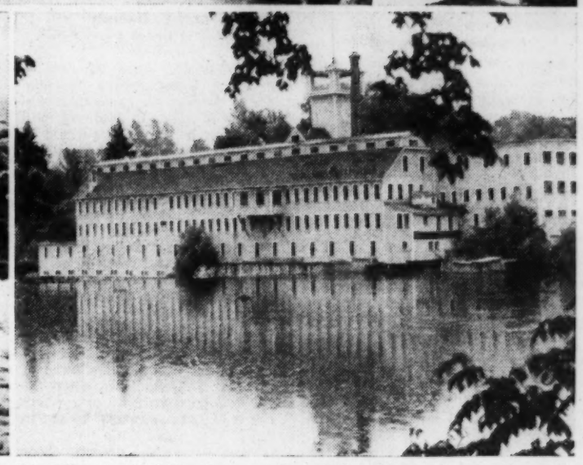
It might be well for Massachusetts to take a good look at New Hampshire's planning and development commission before deciding upon its proposed state planning board. The New Hampshire organization has been established sufficiently long to provide an outstanding example of what a planning board really means.

The Granite State planners are sold on the idea of an unpaid commission, while the Massachusetts Legislature is considering a paid commission, much against the judgment of planning enthusiasts.

The New Hampshire commission is unpaid, with a paid director and staff. The theory is that the unpaid commission will attract only those men really interested in state planning, while the paid board would become a political football, with the positions being given as political rewards to "deserving" henchmen.







Upper Left—Charles F. Bowen, Managing Director of New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission. Upper Center—Covered Bridge Over Backwater River, Webster, N. H., the Waters of Which Will Be Soon Turned to Use. Upper Right—James M. Langley, Chairman of New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission. Lower Left—River at Stoddard, the Wasted Waters of Which Will Be Turned to the Aid of Industry. Lower Right—A Typical New Hampshire Manufacturing Plant at Henniker

Wellesley Peace Institute Attracts Varied Attendance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 25 — A 10-day peace school with 150 special students registered from 12 countries opened today at Wellesley College campus.

This school, the fourth annual New England Institute of International Relations, has the largest attendance—and the most varied—of any in the institute's history.

Not only have the "regular run" of political science and history students registered, but ministers, housewives, school teachers, and insurance salesmen, and even a "politician" are on the lists.

Every Section Covered

This institute is one of nine sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. Each year the number of institutes has grown. This year every section of the United States has been covered. The New England institute—as last year—is directed by Harold Chance, New England Friends Service Committee official.

Mr. Chance announced today that his array of speakers equaled if it did not excel, any previous list.

Tonight's speaker will be Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former president of Williams College. Other speakers are to be Dr. J. Anton DeHaas of Harvard Business School; Samuel Guy Inman, Latin-American expert; Grover Clark, international relations lecturer at Wellesley, and Dr. Hajo Holborn, visiting professor of history at Yale University.

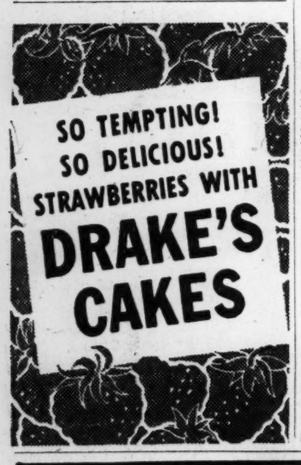
These men and others will all speak at evening institute sessions. The evening sessions are open to the public—will be held in Wellesley's Alumnae Hall.

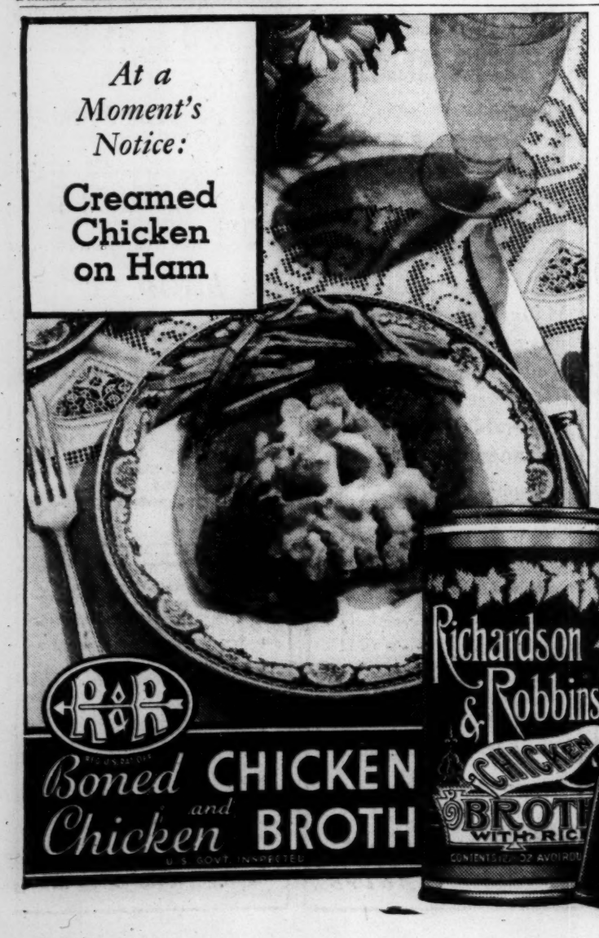
Day Sessions Closed

The morning and afternoon sessions (to be held either in classrooms, informally out under the trees or along Wellesley's lake) are closed to the public.

Primarily educational, the institute (as do the other Friends Institutes across the country) offers the members many opportunities for recreation and informal discussion. Tennis racquets, golf clubs, hiking boots and bright swim suits were very much in evidence as members from as far west as Minnesota and as far south as Tennessee rolled into Stone Hall in taxis, battered roadsters and even afoot.

Said Mr. Chance, as the crowd assembled late today: "Tell the public to come in the evenings and anyone else who wants to register to come to the classes. We are well represented already with 12 countrys and four races registered but more are always welcome."





You ladies who have to tempt finicky children, or you who have husbands who never do come home on time . . . try quick R & R chicken meals as the solution of your problems.

•

R & R Boned Chicken is the sweet, pure, tender ready-cooked meat from carefully selected and government inspected chickens. There's no waste—every morsel is chicken meat of superior quality.

•

Demonstrate to yourself the low per-person cost per meal of the dishes in which R & R Boned Chicken is recommended.

FREE!

No recipe file can be really complete without these practical recipe booklets . . . chock-full of delightful dishes that you can make at a moment's notice. Send for them now.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
InDover, Delaware, since 1855

Buy KEYSTONE PAINTS and VARNISHES

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply Our Products — Write Us.

Keystone Varnish Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

ATLAS RUGS
CARPET CLEANED
CLEANING CO
STORED
CATHEDRAL 8-4620 PLAZA 3-3399
157-9W.124th St 999-1st Ave.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

LONG DISTANCE MOVING
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196, N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 41 Years

ENJOY A "SAFETY FOURTH"
—TAKE YOUR TRIP ON THE
PUBLIC-PROVED

EVIDENCE ROLLS IN!

"G-3" users everywhere confirm the countrywide findings of former New York Police Inspector Faurot who tracked down the facts on how Goodyear's greatest tire stands up in public service:

PROVED! 43% MORE MILES of REAL NON-SKID SAFETY — often exceeded

PROVED! THE GOODYEAR MARGIN OF SAFETY — stops cars quicker

PROVED! SUPERTWIST CORD PROTECTS AGAINST BLOWOUTS — in every ply

You bet "G-3" is guaranteed—against road hazards and defects!

THERE'S time before you start to equip your car with Goodyear's famous new "G-3" All-Weathers!

So don't gamble on weak tires through speeding holiday traffic—buy *safety* now for over the Fourth and the many months ahead.

Go to a Goodyear dealer now!

Let him show you why the flatter, wider, thicker "G-3" All-Weather Tread, with closer-nested blocks and more rubber in it, is rolling up evidence of low-cost protection that tops even its test-fleet records.

Let him quote you prices—you'll see it costs nothing extra for the extra mileage, safety and endurance of the now thoroughly *public-proved* "G-3".

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

Bearing on Foreign Policy Seen in the Laws Advocated By Senate Arms Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Laws advocated by the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today for preventing profiteering and collusion among private shipbuilders and for breaking up their present close interdepence with the navy were interpreted here as having possible important bearing on future American foreign policy.

The Nye committee, after extensive examination of 67 witnesses and on the basis of 4000 pages of testimony demanded:

(1) That naval defense be provided without profiteering or collusion.

(2) That Congress clear up confusion existing in the public thought between the actual needs of the country in national defense and the needs of the private shipbuilding interests for continuing their profits.

Not Above Suspicion

Expressing their view that certain private shipbuilders "are certainly not above suspicion of willingness to wave the flag or to circulate war scares in the plain and simple interest of their own pocketbooks," the committee sees a "dangerous and delicate" situation created when the navy becomes too closely tied up to these and is dependent on their support either in the securing of appropriations or in the crippling of the nation's foreign policy. It advocates going to "full lengths" to avoid and stop such a situation.

With a reference to the part played by Krupp and other steel interests in the prewar naval race between England and Germany and the participation of Vickers and the Electric Boat Company in the South American naval race in the early '20's, the committee states that it is "not particularly impressed" with the thought that companies which have engaged in this sort of activity are "exactly the right people to allow to hang around very close to the powder keg of international relations."

In the United States, it is pointed out, private shipbuilders have become a part of the system of national defense and their activities ultimately have a bearing on the nation's foreign policy.

Conclusions Reached

Among the conclusions reached by the committee on the basis of its 38 days of testimony were the following:

1. If there was no collusion, there was a sympathetic understanding among the big companies of each other's desires.

2. The rush in naval building has made it impossible for the navy to use its own navy yards as up-to-date yardsticks of private bids.

3. The navy makes no attempt to examine the underlying costs or profits of private builders to determine whether the profit limitation of 11.1 per cent in the Vincon-Trammell Act is enforced or evaded. That is left to the Treasury to do after three years and difficulty of auditing leads the committee to declare that "there is no effective profit-limitation law today."

4. In 1933 on contracts worth $130,000,000 to the private shipbuilders, there was "no hard-hitting competition."

5. Profit figures on the only naval vessels on which they were available were 35 per cent on two Newport News cruisers; 36.9 and 33.4 per cent on two New York ship cruisers; 25.4 and 21.8 per cent on two Bethlehem cruisers; and 23.1 per cent on one Newport News aircraft carrier.

6. When there is lots of work to be done, prices charged by private shipbuilders increase.

Close to Disgraceful

7. The record of present shipbuilding companies during the war was "close to being disgraceful" with profits as high as 90 per cent.

8. Shipbuilders have lobbied at disarmament conferences and in Congress, and ship stocks have been the subject of speculation, despite the committee's conclusion that the matter of national defense should be above and separated from the use of political influence by self-interested groups.

To prevent future profiteering and collusion, the committee recommends passage of two bills, one of which would give the Comptroller General power to analyze bids of private companies before they are accepted, comparing them with navy yard estimates. The bill would also require registration of shipbuilding lobbyists, forbid the sale abroad of naval inventions for a period of five years and make provision for ending dependence of the navy on private shipyards in the matter of designing and planning.

The second bill provides that the navy shall pay a profit of no more than $500,000 per cruiser, $1,000,000 per aircraft carrier or $300,000 per destroyer or submarine.

The 11.1 per cent profit allowed by the Vinson-Trammell Act when the Government assumes all or a share of the business risk, would be cut in half.

As subjects which would bear further investigating, the committee mentioned: Inferior quality of ships built under a monopolistic system; influence of the National Council of American Shipbuilders on public opinion; activities of companies supplying materials for ship construction; influence of ordnance companies which furnish arms equivalent to one third the total cost of ships; analysis of the part of war orders in leading the United States into the World War; influence of shipbuilders through campaign contributions, and comparative labor conditions in Government and private yards.

Hastens to Ethiopia

Wide World

George C. Hanson
Career Man Is United States Envoy

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP) — The State Department's "trouble shooter," George C. Hanson, newly appointed Minister to Ethiopia, said yesterday he believed there would be no war between Italy and Ethiopia.

European diplomacy, he said, probably will avert an armed conflict.

Mr. Hanson, a native of Bridgeport, Conn., is taking up the Ethiopian post after a career of 20 years in the American consular and diplomatic service. Most recently he was Consul General in Moscow. He will sail today for Addis Abeba.

Japan to Build Undersea Tunnel

(Continued from Page 1)

rated from Aomori, at the northern end of Honshiu, to Kagoshima, in South Kyushu.

The idea of such a tunnel was first proposed in 1918. Since that time some preliminary engineering work has been carried out. Boring tests have been made in the sea-bed beneath the straits, and surveys of the depth, speed and direction of currents and counter-currents were conducted. For a time the depressed state of the state railroad finances caused the project to be shelved indefinitely.

The Home Office in 1931 proposed to supplement the existing ferry service between Moji and Shimoneseki with a suspension bridge. This would have been cheaper and easier to construct than the tunnel. But the miltary authorities took strong exception to the proposal, arguing that a suspension bridge would be a target for hostile aircraft in the event of war and that the wreckage of the bridge would obstruct communication through the Kammon Straits.

Also Saves Time

So the idea of building a bridge was dropped and the project of the undersea tunnel has now been definitely decided on. When the tunnel is completed it will be possible to save an hour and 20 minutes in the time required for transport communication.

Moreover the tunnel, provided that Japan retains mastery of the straits, would be impervious to attack in the event of war. The more favorable state of the railroad finances has doubtless promoted the decision to construct the tunnel. Moreover, the project is characteristic of the present tendency of the Japanese Government to sustain employment by liberal expenditure on public works, especially when these possess potential military and strategic advantages.

Shimoneseki, the northern terminus of the tunnel, possesses a number of Japanese historical associations. The bombardment of the town by a combined fleet of British, French, American and Dutch warships in 1864, as a reprisal for the action of the feudal lord of the region, who had persistently fired on foreign ships which were passing through the straits, was an important factor in bringing about the opening up of Japan to foreign trade and intercourse. It was in Shimoneseki that peace was signed after Japan's successful war with China in 1895. Shimoneseki is only 150 miles from Fusan, Korea; and the regular night and day eight-hour shipping service between these two points represents the shortest sea passage between Japan and the Asiatic mainland.

Both Shimoneseko and Moji are towns of about 100,000 population.

British Prison Weekly Goes to 5000 Inmates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAIDSTONE, Eng.—To keep prisoners in touch with outside events, provide them with material for reflection and conversation, and help educate them, a printed weekly newspaper called the Weekly News is being produced at the prison here. It is circulated to some 5000 prisoners.

Women Get Sewing Jobs

Sewing room projects have provided employment for 15,281 Oklahoma women, all heads of their respective families.

Eden to Query Duce on Plans In East Africa

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ROME, June 25—Great Britain's Minister for League of Nations affairs, Anthony Eden, made a preliminary survey of the Ethiopian question with Prof. Fulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, this morning preparatory to a meeting with Premier Benito Mussolini, which may be one of the most important encounters of the year.

British sources said the object of Mr. Eden's discussions today with Premier Mussolini was to make no offers but to find out from Il Duce exactly what the Premier wants from Ethiopia before he will give up the idea of an expedition into the African empire. It was said that, after he had received this information, Mr. Eden would be prepared to make himself an intermediary with Emperor Haile Selassie.

At the same time, Mr. Eden was prepared to enter into a thorough discussion of the juridicial situation created in the League of Nations by the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Most especially before the conferees was the subject of the effect on the League Covenant's Article X, guaranteeing territorial integrity, and article XV, providing arbitration by the League Council in the event of an international dispute.

Italian sources said Premier Mussolini held that, from the Italian viewpoint, neither of these articles could be invoked in the present conflict.

Italy's juridical argument is that the League should reduce Ethiopia to the rank of a mandate state, implying that Italy should be given the mandate.

A Government spokesman explained that Italy's note to Addis Abeba Sunday in regard to the Sultanate of Djimma had not been a protest but, rather, a request for information. The Ethiopian note of reply explained that the Sultanate had not been absorbed by Ethiopia, as was previously reported in Italy, but that Emperor Halle Selassie had appointed a guardian over the young son of the late Sultan who died recently.

Ethiopia Rejects Italian Charges As 'Nonpertinent'

ADDIS ABEBA, Ethiopia, June 25 (AP)—The Ethiopian Government in a note to Italy rejected today as "nonpertinent" Italian charges that Ethiopia was making the Sultanate of Djimma another province of the empire.

The note was dispatched in reply to Italian representations, made June 23, in which the Italian Government "took cognizance" of steps the Ethiopian Government was taking to make Djimma another province under its direct administration.

Italy insisted she had rights in Djimma, as a consequence of treaties concluded directly with Sultan Abba Jiffar and expressed "formal reserves" concerning the new situation.

The Ethiopian Empire replied that Djimma has always been an integral part of the empire, administered under authority of the central government like other provinces.

The Ethiopian note called the Italian reservations "objectless and nonpertinent."

It asserted that Italian interests in this and other provinces were governed exclusively by Italo-Ethiopian treaties, "application of which has constantly been and will be assured by Abyssinia."

Torontonians Live Near Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The success of the Toronto Transportation Commission during the past thirteen and a half years, which period has included the difficult years of financial stress, was attributed by the commissioners in their recent annual report to the fact that the public control and management of the transportation facilities in Toronto has never drifted into political control. When the commission was created and its authority and duties defined in 1920 by the act passed by Legislature, the dangers of public ownership were recognized and the commission specifically removed from political interference.

With the establishment of two bus routes in North Toronto recently, D. W. Harvey, general manager, reported to the commission that no less than 99.2 per cent of the entire population of the city is located within 2000 feet of transportation facilities, suggesting that this is probably a record for any comparable city on this continent.

In the annual report for 1934 a nominal balance of $6720 was shown. This had been accomplished, however, by taking $174,299 out of accumulated reserves, which amount compares favorably with the $301,767 which had to be taken out of reserves in 1933. The gross revenue of the commission was $10,570,197 in 1934 as compared with $10,293,212 in 1933, the first annual increase for five years.

Net income for 1934 available to meet fixed charges and reserves was $4,153,020 as compared with $4,030,913 in 1933, an increase of $122,106 or 3.03 per cent.

Ambassador

Underwood

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze
He Becomes China's First Ambassador to the United States

Chinese Minister To Washington Is First Ambassador

NANKING, June 25 (AP) — The Nanking Nationalist Government today appointed Alfred Sze, present Minister to Washington, to be the first Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

The United States recently elevated its consulate in Nanking to the status of an embassy.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who fought China's battles before the League of Nations Council in 1931, served previously as Chinese Minister to Washington from 1921 to 1929. He resumed this post in 1933.

Born at Chentseh, Kiangsu, in 1877, he attended the Central High School in Washington and was graduated from Cornell University in 1901. He took his Master of Arts degree at Cornell in 1902.

After holding various positions in Hopei and Hunan Provinces, he became Minister of Posts and Communications in the first Republican Cabinet in 1912.

He served as Minister to Great Britain from 1914 to 1921 and was a delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris in 1918 and 1919. He led the Chinese at the Washington Arms Conference and was China's delegate to the League of Nations.

Australian Unity Urged by Leader Of Secessionists

PERTH, W. Aust., June 25 (AP)—Advocates of secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth were confronted today by a statement from Premier Phillip Collier, urging Australian unity.

"I stand for a federation of unity," he said at a state dinner last night. "I see no future for Australians unless we stand together."

Observers considered his statement a striking reversal of his previous utterances.

After a joint parliamentary committee in London had rejected the West Australian application for permission to present a petition for the bill to enable the state to secede, the Premier asserted last month "the people of Western Australia will fight on until they have received justice from the Commonwealth Government."

Hoare Declares Pact Good for All Powers

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that he considered the Anglo-German naval accord good for all naval powers.

"This is no violation of anything which has been made," Sir Samuel replied when Mr. W. Thorne, Laborite, asked whether the present trip of Mr. Anthony Eden to Paris and Rome followed on a violation of the Anglo-French agreement.

Sir Samuel said the Anglo-French declaration of Feb. 3 still represented the British policy and said a further statement probably would be made in the Commons following Mr. Eden's return.

"I regard the agreement," said Sir Samuel, "good not only for Great Britain and Germany but for all naval powers."

Noted Chicago Professor To Fill Toronto Chair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Through the co-operation of Prof. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education, the University of Toronto has secured the services of Prof. Griffith Taylor of the University of Chicago to fill the new chair of geography, it was recently announced by Dr. H. J. Cody, president of the university, at the University College Alumni dinner.

Professor Griffith is an Englishman by birth, and an Australian by environment. He accompanied Captain Scott on an expedition to the Antarctic.

World Armaments Cost Half Billion More During 1934

GENEVA, June 24 (AP)—Nations of the world spent half a billion dollars more for national defense in 1934 than they did in 1933, the Armaments Year Book of the League of Nations disclosed today.

Outstanding in the publication was the fact that Soviet Russia has ar army nearly a million strong, far larger than those of other powers.

At the end of 1934 the strength of the Red Army was 940,000 men, but this figure does not include reserve and nonterritorial forces. In 1933 the Soviet had 504,000 men and 30,300 officers in uniform.

The United States Army, the book said, on June 30, 1934, comprised 137,679 men. National Guard and reserve forces brought the number up to 439,240.

American naval effectives, including the marine corps, totaled 109,255.

Japan's army in 1934 was estimated at 299,824 men and 19,399 officers. Navy effectives of the empire were 139,688.

The army of France last year was given as 360,496 in home territory, with a total including overseas forces, of 550,678.

The year book gives Germany's old armament figures, placing the army at 102,000 as of January 1, 1934, and says nothing about the new army and navy which the Reich is now creating.

Italy's average conscript army was given as 390,000.

Britain's land forces, exclusive of India but including general colonial and naval troops, were placed at 460,620.

Total world warship tonnage in 1934 was estimated at 5,830,000 tons, as against 6,900,000 in 1913, on the eve of the outbreak of the World War.

The year book said world expenditure for national defense last year was $4,900,000,000, compared to $4,400,000,000 in 1933 based on the old parity of the gold dollar. In 1925 total cost was $3,500,000,000.

Canadian Women Ask Minimum Wage Plan Under Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of apprenticeship under apprenticeship boards; the provision of training centers for the unemployed; the establishment in all provinces of Canada of minimum wage boards with a sufficient staff of both men and women for rigid enforcement of minimum wage orders, and the inclusion of women on federal industrial boards were recommended in resolutions passed by the National Council of Women at their recent convention here.

The need for a national bureau of education, pensions for the blind, grants toward education in the departments of agriculture, technical training and household science, and the appointment of at least one representative of the nursing profession and at least one woman to any national health commission that may be appointed was stressed in further resolutions unanimously approved.

Resolutions recommending that four years' desertion constitute grounds for divorce and that codeine be classed as a habit-forming drug by the narcotic division of the Federal Government were to be presented to all local councils for study.

The Federal Government will be asked to amend the Income War Tax Act to reinstate the exemption of $2000 which a widow could obtain as a household prior to an amendment made in the Act in 1933.

The elimination of distinctions based on sex as regards nationality is still being sought by the International Council of Women, with other international organizations, according to the report of Mrs. H. G. McGill of Vancouver on laws concerning women and children.

Legislation prohibiting employees under 16 years of age from working in dangerous, unwholesome or incommodious establishments has been enacted in Quebec, it was reported.

Activity of the League of Nations' Society has been increased across Canada, said Mrs. Hugh Lickley of Toronto, convener of the committee on the League of Nations. Women were urged to realize that much power lies in their hands to mold public opinion in favor of world peace.

Miss Winnifred Kydd was re-elected president for the coming year. A cablegram of good wishes was received from Lady Aberdeen, the founder of the council.

Liberal Premier

Wide World

Milan Stoyadinovitch
He Becomes Yugoslavia's Newest Head of Government

Yugoslavians See End of Dictator

(Continued from Page 1)

pute between Serbs and Croats about organization of the state is still unsettled.

Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croat Peasant Party leader, is not in the new Government. He remains outside as a benevolent neutral who refuses actually to join the Cabinet until fair elections have given the Croats the parliamentary representation to which they are numerically entitled.

Almost the whole time of the new Cabinet will be taken up with internal affairs and it is considered unlikely that Yugoslavia will adopt any forward foreign policy until the situation at home is clearer. Dr. Bogoleub Yefitich's disappearance is thought to mean a diminution of French influence. There is a strong section here which favors closer cooperation with Germany.

Premier Stoyadinovitch himself, like Prince Paul, was educated in England. He is also a financial specialist. His Cabinet includes representatives of three of the old political parties which were proscribed under the dictatorship, namely, Serbian Radicals, Slovene Clericals and Bosnian Muslims. There are four nonparty Croat ministers.

Dr. Anton Koroshetz, the Slovene Clerical leader, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. The fact that this key ministry is not in Serb hands is regarded as important. But it is emphasized that the choice of Vice-Minister, which has not yet been made, will have even greater significance, since it is on the latter that the duty of suppressing police terrorism will devolve.

Havana Library Has Good Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, June 25—During the month of May, 1935, the Municipal Library of Havana was attended by 2399 readers. Of these 1354 came in the afternoon and 1045 in the evening, reports Dr. Fermin Peraza, director.

The classification by sex, age, race, nationality and profession gives the following statistics: (by sex) 2326 men, 73 women; by age, 2090 adults, 309 minors; by race, 1546 persons of the white race, 396 of the black race, and 497 half-breed; by nationality, 2286 Cubans, 113 foreigners; by occupation, 960 workers, 118 professionals, 1321 students.

The total of the works which were consulted during the month is 2399, which are classified in the following manner: General works, 707; philosophy and religion, 109; social sciences, 304; philology, 47; pure sciences, 231; applied sciences, 58; fine arts, 16; literature, history and geography, 1071.

Ash—But No Volcanoes

Kansas supplies more volcanic ash, used for abrasives, scouring powder and soaps, than any other state—and never had a volcano.

Additional Training For Ontario Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—New regulations affecting Ontario public school teachers recently announced by the Department of Education are featured by the provision that a first-class teacher's certificate will not become permanent until the teacher has completed, at an Ontario university, an additional year's course approved by the Minister of Education. The university course may be obtained by summer courses or home study.

The upper school standing for a first-class certificate is the equivalent of a first year at an Ontario university, it was explained by Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education. With the additional year's work now required, the teacher who obtains a permanent first-class certificate will have the equivalent of two years' university standing.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
Bon Marché
for
Sunwear Wash Frocks
English—Canadian—American
All Styles
15/6
Gown Shop New Second Floor
BON MARCHÉ
The Fashion Store
Church and Bassnett Sts. Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
The House for Value
FASHIONS
FABRICS and
FURNITURE
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE
Bassnett and Houghton Streets — Liverpool Royal 4181
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
"The Premier Fashion House of the North of England"

Exchange your Car

at
KIRBYS LTD
100 CAR SHOWROOMS,
PRINCES ST., SOUTHPORT
56-58 RENSHAW ST. &
18 NEWINGTON, LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
A POLICY
that has paid
Over 75 years ago Irwin's opened their first grocer's shop. From the first they have adhered to the fair policy of giving maximum quality and value in groceries and provisions. That such trading is appreciated is well evidenced in their present total of over 180 branches. Every article sold is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction—otherwise your money is refunded immediately and without question. That and the fact that Irwin's values are unbeatable anywhere in the Kingdom, is why practical housewives in their tens of thousands prefer to
SHOP AT
IRWINS
Over 180 Branches
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, WALLASEY, OSWESTRY, CHESTER, COLWYN BAY, SOUTHPORT, LYTHAM-ST. ANNES.

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
McDONALDS LIMITED
LINEN COSTUMES
LINEN COATS
LINEN DRESSES
also a new collection of
Liberty Linens in Spots, Fancy and Plain
McDonalds Limited
Harrogate and Glasgow

FLETCHERS

TIGER SAUCE
Know what a really good sauce can be - try a bottle Today from your grocer.
LARGE BOTTLE 4½d
FLETCHERS SAUCE CO. LTD SELBY YORKS ENGLAND

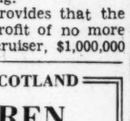
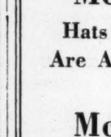
Marshall & Snelgrove
Distinctive Fashions
and
Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS
Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE
James Street
• SCARBOROUGH
St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD
32, Fargate
• YORK
14, Lendal

New clothes need New Shoes

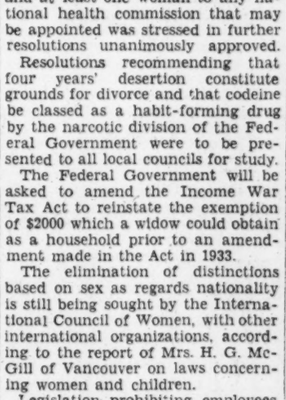
MASCOT 5815. An "Easiform" Shoe of striking design with slashed quarters. In Black, Nightingale, Bulrush or Blue Glacé Kid, and in Brown Suède or Patent Leather. 21/-
Have you seen the latest models of Norvic and Mascot? Shoes that will flatter your new suit or gown. Shoes that are neat and chic—but modelled for perfect comfort, and built of fine leather to stand the hardest wear. Here's just one of the fashionable new styles that the dealers are ready to show to you.
Attractive new booklet — "Shoe News," and the name of your nearest Agent free on request from: Norvic Shoe Co., Norwich
NORVIC and MASCOT

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
McLAREN
Hats and Clothes Are Always Correct
McLAREN
Gentlemens Outfitters
42-50 Gordon Street
Glasgow

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES
2/6 each
Three for 7/-
Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings
J. C. Smith, Ltd.
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH
and at ST. ANDREWS

YOUR KIT IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT A PAIR OF
GOOD BINOCULARS
We have a complete range of all the best British and Continental makes

AND A
GOOD CAMERA

The new miniature models, simple, compact and take 36 pictures at one loading, are most suitable when touring.
Price lists with particulars of all that is best in the photographic and optical world will be sent on request
J. B. WATSON
3, FREDERICK ST. & 13, 15, SHANDWICK PL.
EDINBURGH

Kendals SALE
JULY 8 to 24
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
KENDAL MILNE & CO. DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

SCHOFIELDS
Cape Gloves

4/11
Schofields have a well established reputation for gloves and we count it among our best departments. This example is English made from supple, hard-wearing skins and is one of our regular numbers—well cut, needless to say, and smartly trimmed with 3 buttons on the cuff. Nigger, Covert, Stone, Dove, Navy or Black.
The Sign of Straightforward Shopkeeping
THE HEADROW, LEEDS 1, ENGLAND

BOLTON, ENGLAND
WHITEHEADS
Crown Hosiery
Made expressly for and only obtainable at Whitehead's. They are made from Pure Sheer Silk and procurable in the following ranges:
CROWN DUCHESS - - 1/11½
CROWN POPULAR - - 2/11
CROWN PRINCESS - - 3/11
CROWN ROYAL - - - - 4/11
CROWN DE LUXE - - - 5/11
CROWN DAINTY - - - 6/11
Crown for Style and Smartness
It pays to buy the best
R. Whitehead & Son LIMITED
THE FUR STORE BOLTON

Ten Guesses (20)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; it should be spelled "Revelation."
2—Yes; the Eiffel Tower soars 1000 feet, but the Empire State Building is 1248 feet high, and the Chrysler Building is 1046.
3—No; its population is 1,064,567.
4—Yes; this record time was made by Vencelas Spacek, a Prague newspaper mechanic, on June 9, 1927.
5—Yes.
6—Yes.
7—No; California leads with 1458, and New York has 972. New York State's hotels, however, have 184,548 rooms, and California's hotels have 129,273.
8—Yes; in 332 B. C.
9—Yes.
10—Yes.

Crisis a Day Makes Congress Work at Last on 'Must' Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—It has got so that a legislative "crisis" doesn't mean anything any more in the capital.

There are so many "crises" over so many "must" bills that all but the arithmeticians have lost count. There were three or four "crises" today, but nobody really seemed to care. The fact is, of course, that Congress met last Jan. 3, that for January, February, March and April it did little work, that in May it began to get busy, and that now, in June, there is such an activity, a turmoil and a tangle as is rare in legislative annals.

The fate of a dozen major bills is today being recorded a good deal like a box score; people look up the schedule from day to day to see where their favorite is. The past week produced real progress, the House passed four bills in five days, and with Senate assistance completed all but final action on two of the most far-reaching bills ever to come before Congress, social security and Wagner labor bills.

Coupled with the daily list of "crises," and the glance at the legislative box score, is now a growing feeling that a good many of the pending bills are unconstitutional. But here again, the feeling that would have caused newspaper headlines in other days is accepted with a shrug of apathy today. Mr. Roosevelt is plowing ahead with his measures, and if the Supreme Court throws them out—why, so much the better for the nebulous constitutional amendment which is always at the back of discussions of the big, new reform program.

The Latest Box Score

To take the box score first, and only later to come to the day's quota of crises, here is the latest compilation of the present status of pending major bills.

Bill—Social Security. House—In conference. Senate—In conference.
Bill—Wagner Labor. House—In conference. Senate—In conference.
Bill—Omnibus Banking. House—Passed. Senate—In committee.
Bill—Nuisance Taxes. House—Passed. Senate—Awaiting action.
Bill—AAA Amendments. House—Passed. Senate—Awaiting action.
Bill—TVA Amendments. House—Awaiting action. Senate—Passed.
Bill—Holding Companies. House—Awaiting action. Senate—Passed.
Bill—Alcohol Control. House—In committee. Senate—Nothing done.
Bill—Guffey-Coal Bill. House—In committee Senate—Awaiting action.
Bill—Deficiency Appropriation. House—Passed. Senate—In committee.
Bill—Shipping Subsidy. House—Awaiting action. Senate—Awaiting action.
Bill—Transportation Regulation. House—In committee. Senate—Passed.

Under present circumstances, yesterday's "No. 1 Must" bill becomes today's "No. 3 Ought" bill. Thus, the Guffey bill, which was "No. 1" for the Senate last week, has been superseded in momentary interest by Mr. Roosevelt's new tax proposals. Just where they will fit on the schedule remains to be seen. A large congressional element would put them ahead of everything else.

As for the latest batch of "crises" in the rapidly boiling legislative pot, here is a partial list:

Newspaper Clause Out

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan TVA director after a conference at the White House yesterday said it was "a pretty good guess" that the President would veto the TVA revision bill in its present form unless changed in the House since changes written into the bill in the Senate gave the appearance of a deliberate attempt to kill TVA.

Senate and House conferees yesterday agreed to strike from the Wagner bill the House "freedom of the press" amendment by which newspaper publishers were apparently exempted from the compulsory arbitration feature of the measure.

In an apparent endeavor to pry the omnibus banking bill loose from the Glass Senate subcommittee, where it has lodged for months, the Federal Reserve Board today detonated a charge of dynamite in the shape of a statement of Adolph C. Miller, board member, defending the board, which Mr. Miller now answers, has been one of the arguments against putting final authority for national credit policies in the board, as proposed by the Eccles bill.

Meanwhile what might be termed the "continuing crisis" over the sweeping utility bill goes on; with the full House now to pass upon the section sponsored by President Roosevelt abolishing unnecessary holding companies, which the Interstate Commerce Committee rejected. This section passed the Senate by only one vote.

Finally, among the day's events, Speaker Byrns declared it to be the desire of his House "to get everything out of the way if it can this session, so we can have a short session next year."

Georgia Press Puts Its Endorsement On Roosevelt Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARROLTON, Ga.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, characterized as the greatest humanitarian of our time, will lead the nation to complete recovery, according to resolutions adopted unanimously by the Georgia Press Association at its forty-ninth annual meeting, held here recently.

Administration policies were vigorously attacked by Gov. Eugene Talmadge in an address before the association the day preceding the adoption of the resolutions endorsing the President and his policies.

Scoring Governor Talmadge's criticism of the national cotton control program Cully A. Cobb, director of the cotton division of the AAA, in an address before the Press Association said: "None of us would care a rap about it if it were not for the fact that he speaks as the Governor of a great state and that the people of the North and East, or some of them at least, feel that he represents farm sentiment in Georgia and feeling so believe him."

"Destitute farmers the Government is moving to Alaska should be brought to Georgia's abandoned farms," Kyle T. Alfriend, editor of the Georgia Educational Journal and secretary of the Georgia Education Association, said. "There are 55,000 abandoned farms in this State and vacant houses meet the eye at every turn. Let us invite these people to come to Georgia to grow rich and happy with us."

Job-Seeking Students Asked to Avoid New York

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Warning of a scarcity of jobs in New York this summer, the unemployment committee of the Council on Economics today urged out-of-town college students not to seek vacation employment here.

Reporting on a survey of work conditions, the council director, Edward C. Rybicki, said, "The seasonal slump in some industries is more severe than in other years and the situation might be aggravated if students and others not in need of the pay check compete with local breadwinners for the few available jobs."

Roosevelt Tax Figured to Net $340,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

hensive program in such short order. I hope the committee will not proceed . . . ."

Minority Leader Bertrand H. Snell of New York, was more emphatic: "The President is trying to 'strong-arm' the legislators . . . to attempt the job in five days is in accord with a mania that already has led to enough ill-considered, half-baked legislation. If more evidence was needed that the President believes himself a dictator, his order to a bewildered Congress . . . furnishes it."

West Enters

The situation called for all the diplomatic abilities of President Roosevelt's contact man in Congress, former Representative Charles West of Ohio, who has been actively engaged in the week's swift negotiations between White House and Capitol Hill.

Until last night, there were abundant assurances that the program would be left for nine months or so of mature study, with only the least controversial items—such as the constitutional amendment eliminating tax-exempt securities—enacted at this time. Evidences that this was the program came from most of the Administration spokesmen in Congress, from leaders in the Treasury, and by implication from the White House.

But an involved and not very edifying game of bluff began. There were the following stages:

1. President Roosevelt announces his program, and it is widely said that the program cannot be enacted at the present session.

2. Progressive leaders in Congress immediately board the bandwagon and press hard for instant passage of the program, even if attached to the nuisance tax bill.

3. It is officially said at the White House that the program should not be attached to the nuisance tax bill, because that measure must be enacted by June 30 if the Government is not to lose revenues severely.

4. But this leaves the blame for deferring the program not with the White House, but with administration leaders in Congress. The most outstanding of these, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, faces a tough struggle for re-election next year, with Senator Huey P. Long, the original share-the-wealth proponent, bitterly attacking him. Therefore Senator Robinson comes out for immediate enactment of the tax program.

Reaction

5. Meantime the public reaction to the message is more enthusiastic than not, with no severe alarms manifest in the stock market and allied seismographic centers.

6. The President sends up a trial balloon in the New York newspapers on Monday morning looking toward immediate passage; there is no violent reaction; congressional leaders come to him late Monday afternoon after having perceived that his strategy is to place the responsibility for postponement upon them. They refuse to accept this burden.

7. And, as to the last stage in this drama to date, the President accepts the assurances of congressional leaders that immediate passage is advisable, and says to them: "Go ahead and enact the program."

Unfavorable

Meantime, the Tuesday morning headlines—"Passage in Five Days"—arouse such an immediately unfavorable public reaction that the congressional spokesmen instantly start to back track.

Speaker Joseph T. Byrns announces that no such idea exists or existed, or would be advisable. On the floor of the House, Representative Roy A. Woodrum (R) of Michigan, leading oppositionist, declares his single-handed determination to oppose any such railroading tactics, and Representatives John J. O'Connor (D) of New York and Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, Administration spokesmen, disavow the whole five-day proposition.

Which leaves the game of subtlety just about where it started: the President thrust responsibility for postponing the tax program upon Congress last week; this week Congress thrust the burden back upon him; yesterday he thrust the program back to Congress by demanding immediate passage. The end is clearly not yet, but the devious complications continue.

Confusion

Observers, seeking to keep cool in the confusion, believe that the outcome will be very much as it appeared in the beginning: Probable enactment of the amendment on tax-exempt securities, vacation study and preparation of the tax program for another session.

The President, by calling for immediate passage, has—interpreters say—demonstrated his sincerity in calling for a redistribution of wealth; the Congress, by thrusting for immediate passage, demonstrates its own sincerity with equal fervor. And everybody is happy—at least, almost everybody at the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Parks Made Possible

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C—The 1935 Legislature laid the foundation for an enlarged state park system in North Carolina by authorizing the Department of Conservation and Development to "accept gifts, donations or contributions of land suitable for forestry or park purposes." The new law also makes it possible for the state to get the co-operation of the Federal Government in the development of state parks and forests.

A Woman in the News

Drawing by Helen Babbitt

Rebecca Cushman
Interpreter of Southern Mountaineers

"I feel so refreshed," said the little girl earnestly to her mother, "now that the horses have had their dinners." She was taking a journey with her parents by horse and carriage through the mountains of North Carolina many years ago.

This same quality of sensitive, sympathetic participation in all that concerns the hopes, needs and feelings of every living thing around her, whether it be animals or men and women, is perhaps the reason, more than any other why Rebecca Cushman is being regarded as an authority on the spirit of the really little understood people of the Great Smoky Mountains region.

These are people whose lives it has been all too easy to exploit and distort because they still dwell under the crude conditions of frontier days, and to the casual observer the the material and sordid aspects may seem paramount.

Everyday Affairs Dramatized

But to make the spiritual values of a people glow on the printed page; to dramatize and make concrete, out of the simple, natural fabric of everyday affairs the subtle over tones and nuances is a thing that has never before been done in this way; an exceedingly delicate task, but one which is significant to America because the frontier atmosphere found in this region is almost the only remnant left of American beginnings.

It is of the stuff of the thinking of these people which pushed the frontiers further and further west; that kept courage and vision undimmed; that made it possible for each newly-married couple to go forth with a song to break the wilderness anew.

Rebecca Cushman's book "Swing Your Mountain Gal," published recently by Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston, and now on the eve of its second printing tells the tales of these people in a leisurely, homespun verse, like the lives of the people—half poetry and half prose—and tells it truly because she has dwelt among them and loved them. This is thinking from the heart, which accounts perhaps for what one critic calls "the uncanny penetration" of her work. And when you finish you feel, as a well-kown writer has said, "somehow better. The characters move through their communities with the nobility of a symphony." Miss Cushman also illustrated her own book with pen and ink drawings that have somewhat the appearance of etchings.

Historical Background

Rebecca Cushman's family background is interestingly woven also of the fabric of America. Her paternal ancestor was Robert Cushman who, as a member of the pilgrim band at Leyden, was sent to England to negotiate with the merchants from whom he chartered the famous Mayflower, and to whom a monument now stands at Plymouth, Mass.

One of her mother's ancestors gave his personal fortune for the Colonial cause in North Carolina, served as an officer in its army, and was later elevated by John Adams to the Supreme Court bench while still in his twenties—the youngest judge ever to hold this seat. Thus Justice Alfred Moore sat on the bench with the famous John Marshall and Justice Elsworth of Massachusetts and cast a prophetic shadow for his great, great, great granddaughter of many associations happy and important, in her own life between Massachusetts and North Carolina.

Miss Cushman now has a volume of lyrics and sonnets almost ready for press, as well as being busy with other types of writing. She has done a number of special articles for The Christian Science Monitor in the past few years, as well as written for the New York Times, the Atlantic Monthly, been associate editor at one time of a southern magazine, and a few years ago colaborated on a book concerning war and peace, to which Sir Norman Angell wrote the introduction

Support for Dies Deportation Plan Is Found Lacking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Roosevelt Administration, it became apparent today, will have no traffic with the proposal of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, to deport some 6,000,000 persons from the United States to the lands of their birth.

Although the support of 155 patriotic organizations allegedly representing 5,000,000 voting individuals is claimed for the plan, high administration officials today branded the scheme as "fantastic" and made it plain they would have nothing to do with it even if it were practical.

As a matter of fact, it is pointed out, the deportation of even 3,500,000—the figure which Mr. Dies believes would ultimately be subject for deportation under his pending bill—would alone represent a staggering transportation problem which could be met only at prohibitive cost.

At the Department of Labor, which has jurisdiction over deportations, it is held that foreign countries would never submit no matter what pressure might be applied to the forced return of a number of individuals of the magnitude contemplated by Mr. Dies.

Another obstacle is the cost, which it is estimated could not possibly be less than $100 per person deported, or $350,000,000 if Mr. Dies' minimum figure of 3,500,000 deportable aliens is used.

But to Mr. Dies none of these objections is valid. He believes 3,500,000 could be deported in between 6 and 12 months at no very great cost. He believes that by applying the same restrictions on alien employment in this country that are applied in foreign countries, such countries can be forced to receive in return which of their nationals the United States chooses to send back to them.

Age Limit Stirs Highs

Texas High School authorities are in controversy over the 17-year age limit for Texas High School football players, a new resolution of the State Interscholastic League.

Scholar Swaps His Typewriter For Mss., Becomes Publisher

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Some years ago in Spain an American scholar with proper deference to his financial status, swapped his portable typewriter for a manuscript copy of a sixteenth century account of Spain's conquests and explorations in America.

Out of this eager yet obscure trade has grown the Quivira Society, a unique publishing venture, and one that is entirely co-operative. It concerns itself only with this strangely neglected phase of our history.

The scholar, now Dr. George P. Hammond of the University of Southern California, trekked back to the United States with his find, only to be rebuffed by publishers who showed little or no interest, quite naturally, in printing a book in which there would be slight chance for profit.

Works on Translation

"We were stuck," said Dr. Hammond recently of his efforts and those of Dr. Agapito Rey of Indiana University.

"Meantime, I moved to the University of Arizona from the University of North Dakota, and there for two years I labored over a translation. The manuscript, typewritten, by the way, was that of Baltasar de Obregon's 'History,' written in Mexico in 1584, just after the rediscovery of New Mexico by Rodriguez and Espejo. Rey and I decided to publish the book on our own initiative, and did."

The idea of forming a society really came from Dr. F. V. Hodge, said Dr. Hammond, while he and Dr. Rey were deciphering the manuscript of the Luxan account of Espejo's expedition into New Mexico.

"We mulled over the idea several weeks and finally decided to launch the society," Dr. Hammond continued. "When we went to press in the fall of 1929 with the Luxan account we had about 350 members. Thinking we were very bold, we got out an edition of 500 copies, and in two weeks every one was sold."

One Volume a Year

Each year since, the society has published one volume relating to early Spanish conquests in what now are Mexico and the southwestern portion of the United States. The translations are made by various scholars and professors who contribute their work without recompense. Historians from 14 universities and museums now are members of the council.

This year, the society's publication dealt with the diary of the Alarcon expedition into Texas in 1718-19, recently found in the Archivo General de la Nacion, Mexico, D. F., after being misplaced for two centuries. Dr. Fritz L. Hoffman of the University of Texas made the translation.

Previously, the society has translated and published, besides the Luxan account, a volume on the first expedition of Don Diego de Vargas into New Mexico in 1692, by Dr. Irving A. Leonard of the University of California.

A history of New Mexico by Gaspar Perez de Villagra, which the author wrote in heroic verse and told of the exploits of Don Juan de Onate in the last years of the sixteenth century, translated by Dr. Aurelio M. Espinosa of Stanford University.

And "the Indian uprising in Lower California, 1734-37, by Father Sigismundo Taraval, with Margaret Eyer Wilbur responsible for the translation.

Synod Head Honored

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Frederick Pfotenhauer of Chicago, veteran president of the Missouri Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church, accepted yesterday a newly created office, honorary president of the Synod. Members of the laity introduced a resolution establishing the office Saturday. It was promptly adopted. It was explained that Dr. Pfotenhauer, president since 1911, will function in an advisory capacity.

JUST TRY BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

Nothing like it in flavor and zest. Our secret seasoning is the reason. Ask for Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail by name.

TO BE SURE OF THE FINEST JAPANESE DEEP-SEA CRABMEAT INSIST ON THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

FALL RIVER LINE

No wonder people prefer this favorite inland water route! Cool, spacious accommodations, delicious, inexpensive meals, and extremely low rates make the overnight steamer trip on the Fall River Line a real pleasure.

Between NEW YORK-BOSTON $5.50 ONE WAY
30-Day Limit Round Trip $8.50
Weekend Round Trip
Lv. Sat., Ret. Sun or Mon. $6.50
Orchestra, dancing, entertainment. Spacious lounges. Staterooms, all with hot and cold running water, as low as $1. Dependable on-time service.

Autos Carried—Low Rates
From New York—Leave Pier 14 N. R. (Fulton St.) daily 5:30 P. M. (D. S. T.)
From Boston—Leave South Station daily 6:00 P. M. (D. S. T.)

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

TRIED and PROVED 25 YEARS

Canning experts and demonstrators everywhere have used Good Luck Jar Rubbers by preference for 25 years. More sold than any other kind. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring made. Absolutely safe. 10c a doz., 3 doz. for 25c. Cheapest canning insurance you can buy. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

SEND FOR TEXTBOOK
1935 edition of our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Follow *approved* canning instructions. 80 pages of complete, reliable recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. All for 10c.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers
* Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

First National Stores INC.

FIRST NATIONAL'S PRIZE Sliced LONG LOAF LGE. 20 oz LOAF 9c

BROOKSIDE FRESH COUNTRY HEAVY CREAM
A real old fashion fresh country whipping cream from New England's finest dairies.
2 ½ PT. JARS 25c
BROOKSIDE MILK 4% Butterfat, Quart 12c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

MEL°RIPE BANANAS	4 Lbs		19c
CANTALOUPES	Large Size	2 For	19c
NATIVE CUCUMBERS		2 For	15c
ORANGES	California - Valencia Small Size	2 Doz	35c
NATIVE LETTUCE		2 Heads	9c
California CARROTS		Large Bunch	5c
NATIVE BEETS		Bunch	5c

PENN-RAD 100% PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL
Costs You Only 12⅔c Per Qt During This Sale Includes Government Tax
8 Qt Sealed Tin 99c

SPECIAL RED CAP SALE
1 BOTTLE OF RED CAP AMMONIA
1 PINT TIN OF RED CAP WINDOW WASH
Both For 21c

N.B.C. SPECIALS

Skyflake Wafers	1 Lb Pkg	19c
Social Treats	8 oz Pkg	19c
Chocolate Dainties	Lb	29c

Cracked Wheat Bread		20-oz Loaf	9¢
FLOUR	Finast Bread	Lge 24½ Lb Bag	75c
PASTRY FLOUR	OLD HOMESTEAD	Lge 24½ Lb Bag	72c
EGGS	HENFIELD BRAND ALL GUARANTEED CAREFULLY CANDLED	Doz	27c
Heinz Soups	Assorted Kinds	2 Pt Tins	25c
Blue Rose Rice	Extra Fancy	2 Lbs Bulk	9c
Finast Peaches	Sliced or Halves	2 Lge Tins	33c
Bisquick	Easy to make for Strawberry Shortcake	2½ Lb Pkg	29c
Wheaties	Ready-to-Eat Cereal	2 Pkgs	23c
Royal Gelatine Desserts		3 Pkgs	17c
Silver Nip	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 16 oz Bots	29c
Midco Icebox Freeze		2 Tins	19c
Ma Brown's Pickles		2 15 oz Bots	29c
Cocomalt	Add to Milk for More Food Value	½ Lb Tin	21c
Baker's Premium Chocolate		½ Lb Cake	19c
Kre-Mel Pudding	Assorted Flavors	3 Pkgs	10c
Pure Apple Jelly	MIRABEL	1 Lb Jar	10c
Armour's	CORNED BEEF Hash	16 oz Tin	23c
Woodbury's Facial Soap		3 Bars	25c
Rosewood Toilet Tissue		3 Rolls	23c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC

TO START THE HOLIDAY OFF WITH A BOOM, SPEND IT BY THE SEA

SINCE the Fourth falls on Thursday this year, why not go our forefathers one better and declare a four-day holiday?

These hotels are right on the boardwalk. You may don your swimming togs in your room at Haddon Hall, and in a moment be out on the soft white sand. Another favorite spot with guests is the Surf Club Grill where you may lunch in your suit.

Indoors, unique hospitalities will unite to make the holiday restful and amusing. Concerts, dances, and special entertainments. Quiet lounges. Game rooms. Golf, tennis and fishing nearby. And don't forget our famous food. Come down for a glorious 4th, and 5th, and . . . stay as long as you like! Christian Science church in our block.

Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single. American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY

MAN-KIND U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED DOG & CAT FOOD
A Real Meat Food
Feed MAN-KIND, a wholesome concentrated beef and mutton product — more nourishing. Vacuum packed under U. S. inspection — your protection.

SO GOOD YOU CAN EAT IT YOURSELF

Floyd Young Newest Star for Pittsburgh

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Floyd "Pep" Young of Jamestown, N. C., is the newest sensation of the Pittsburgh Pirates and one of the outstanding young infielders in the National League. A reserve at the beginning of the season, this five-foot-nine-inch blond, who is at home in either the infield or outfield, has batted his way into a regular assignment with the Pirates.

The name of Young should not be new to fans who, in the past three seasons, have watched an occasional game involving the Pirates. His name has been on the score card, but usually up near the top of the card where reserves and extra pitchers are listed. To see this young man perform, it was necessary to arrive at the park early and witness the before-game batting and fielding practice. For, after the game started, "Pep" Young usually retired to the bench and watched such stars as Traynor, Piet, Vaughan and the Waner brothers work for the Bucs.

The Forgotten Man

For three years Young was the forgotten man of the Pirates, though appearing capable enough as a ball player to win a regular berth. Tony Piet was the Pirate second baseman when the Jamestown youth first joined the Bucs. Piet was a durable athlete and Young, at that time considered a second baseman, didn't get much of a chance. Then, when Tony was traded to Cincinnati, the Pirates purchased the highly-praised Cookie Lavagetto from the Oakland club and once again Young was forced into the background. And even when Lavagetto was unable to carry on at the keystone sack, the veteran Tommy Thevenow, always dependable, was called into action.

While these events were taking place, there were many Forbes Field fans who thought that Young deserved a chance to play every day. Among his boosters was a Pittsburgh baseball writer, who kept pounding away on the subject until he had nearly every fan in town thinking the same way. Pie Traynor, Bucs manager, received requests, and even demands, asking that this young relief man be given an opportunity. Finally, Traynor decided that something would have to be done about it, and when on two successive days his club was defeated handily by Brooklyn, he benched himself in favor of Tommy Thevenow and sent in Young to replace Lavagetto.

Young Went to Third

The shift helped the Pirates. In his first 79 times at bat as a regular, Young banged out 31 safe hits for the grand average of .392. He averaged about one run driven in per game. In recent contests his average has dropped, but it is still above the .350 mark, which is consistent hitting in any league. Also, Young's fielding has been smooth and several of his boosters will tell you that his arm is the finest on the Pittsburgh roster.

A short time ago, Floyd Vaughan, the Pirates' hard-hitting shortstop, met with a mishap and was forced to the sidelines. This caused Traynor to return to third base and to move Thevenow over to short. Young remained at second base. Then, a line drive knocked Manager Pie right out of the lineup, bringing about another shift which saw Young take third base and Lavagetto go back to second.

At this writing, Traynor was still undecided who would comprise his regular infield when Vaughan and himself returned to shape; but it seems a safe prediction that young "Pep" Young will be in there some place.

Corner Young and he will talk baseball all morning. In the afternoon he plays. If you happen to be with him during the evening, he would probably talk about his dogs, for dogs are his hobby. He can tell you everything his pets have done since the day they were born.

The Pirates today are third in the National League standing, yet so close to the Cardinals that the two teams are practically tied. Injuries have kept the Bucs from winning more ball games, despite their terrific punch. Runs come in bunches, but unfortunately their defense, pitching included, has been unsteady.

The National League race remained unchanged yesterday, but one shift was recorded in the American. The Chicago White Sox, by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 4, advanced to second place in the standing, ahead of Cleveland, which fell before the left-handed pitching of Vito Tamulis of the Yankees.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 25, 1910

EDDIE PLANK of the Philadelphia Athletics, leaders in the American League race, defeated the Boston Red Sox, 2 to 1, at Philadelphia. The Red Sox had a chance to tie the score in the ninth inning, but their rally fell short. Duffy Lewis was on third base with only one out, but Plank retired the side with Lewis still there.

Tennis Helens Take Opening Matches Easily

LONDON, June 25 (AP) — Helen Wills Moody began her campaign to regain the all-England tennis championship today by eliminating M. Baumgarten of Hungary, 6—0, 6—1, in a first-round match on Wimbledon's famous courts.

Helen Hull Jacobs, the American champion and old rival of Mrs. Moody's, also advanced into the second round in easy style, whipping Nelli Adamson, Belgian champion, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Moody was given a tremendous ovation by the crowd which packed the center court stands as she signalized her return to Wimbledom with a smashing victory over Mlle. Baumgarten. The 29-year-old Californian, disposing of her red-haired Hungarian opponent in summary fashion, revealed a powerful forehand that blasted out points for her almost at will.

Mrs. Moody slipped during the first game and fell hard to the ground and slipped and fell a second time a few minutes later.

Play was halted for a moment while Mrs. Moody donned socks over her shoes. Thereafter she was hitting out with more certainty.

Miss Jacobs had little more trouble disposing of the blonde bob-haired Belgian, Mlle. Adamson. Both were hitting hard enough for a men's match and each took her own service up to the eighth game when Miss Jacobs broke through for the decisive advantage.

Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, the German girl who recently won the French championship, defeating Miss Jacobs en route to the title, defeated Mrs. B. Beazley of England, 6—0, 6—2, to gain the second round.

All of the matches scheduled on 13 of the 17 courts were postponed because the lawns were flooded by a late morning shower that delayed all proceedings for an hour and a half. Among the matches put over for another day was the first doubles test of the California combination of Donald Budge and Gene Mako.

The young American team of Henry Culley of California and Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., was eliminated in the first round of men's doubles by Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Yamagishi of Japan, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Back in Competition

Wide World

Helen L. Hicks

Helen Hicks Wins Qualifying Medal

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Helen Hicks and Babe Didrickson set out today to make the annual women's western open golf tournament a strictly "money-golfer" affair in the opening round of match play.

Miss Hicks, former national champion, returned to actual competition yesterday at the Sunset Ridge Country Club, for the first time since 1933, to win medal honors in the qualifying round with an 18-hole score of 79. The Texas all-round star athlete qualified with an 83.

They were in opposite brackets and the possibility of a meeting in the 36-hole final Saturday, had added interest to the tournament.

Miss Didrickson's 83 gave her third place in the opening round, with second position going to 18-year old Ella Mae Williams, daughter of Eddie Williams, Chicago District professional, who carded an 82. Fourth place was divided between a pair of veterans, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, and Mrs. Austin Pardue of Chicago, who had 84's.

Old Westbury Quartet To Face Great Island

By a Staff Correspondent

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 25—After two weeks' delays, due to the weather and the other engagements of the participants, the first of the June polo tournaments of the Meadow Brook Club, the scratch high goal tournament for the third Westbury Challenge Cup, will be brought up to the semifinal round this evening, when Old Westbury, with Devereux Milburn as its star performer, will oppose Great Island, which had a bye in the first round, in the last second-round match.

Yesterday saw the Gulf Stream four, which caused a sensation at its first appearance by defeating the strong Aknusti team of the Grace brothers, entering the semifinals at the expense of the Long Island team, organized by Stewart B. Iglehart, and introducing for his first American appearance a young Chilean, F. Echenique, at No. 1. Echenique made a fine impression, scoring three of the five goals for his team, and coming close to forcing overtime by his play in the later periods. But the more skillful team play of the Phipps quartet finally settled the issue in their favor at 6—5.

Two Golfers Tie In British Open Qualifications

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, June 25 (AP)—Two Britons with 36-hole totals of 141 each, representing three under par, tied today for the shot-making honors in one of the most amazing qualifying competitions in the history of the British open golf championship.

The co-pace setters for some 100-odd players, who, out of an original starting field of more than 250, qualified for the 72-hole championship proper starting tomorrow, were Henry Cotton, the defending champion, and Richard Burton, a 27-year-old professional from Liverpool, who was joint runnerup with Cotton in the 1935 Southport-Dunlop tournament. Both took their final tests over the Gullane course. Cotton added a 70 to his first round 71 made at Muirfield, while Burton did the reverse—71 at Gullane and 70 at Muirfield.

Auld Macdonald Smith, the Carnoustie-born Scot who is registered from Glendale, Calif., set the pace for the American invasion. The 45-year-old veteran was deadlocked with Jack Busson, a young British Ryder Cup hopeful, with aggregates of 142—one stroke off the pace. Smith added a 76 to his record-equaling 66.

Smith's fellow invaders were strung out behind him. First came Joe Kirkwood, the trick-shot artist from Chicago, who added a 74 to his first round 72 for 146; Frank Ball, formerly from Atlanta, Ga., who shot a 75 today for an aggregate of 147, and Joe Ezar of Waco, Texas, at 148 with rounds of 73 and 75.

Ten and 11 strokes, respectively, off the pace were Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and William Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, two-time winner of the British amateur title and reigning American Simonpure champion. Both shot Gullane in 74, Picard for a total of 151 and Little for 152.

Although they were close to the danger line, both were assured of making the qualifying grade.

Seeded Group Wins In College Tennis

EVANSTON, Ill., June 25 (AP)—All 10 members of the select seeded group answered the signal for action today as the national intercollegiate singles championship tournament went into the third round.

Yesterday's opening rounds ran so near to expectations that only two of the seeded players had to go more than two sets for victories, and only one surprise defeat was recorded. Ernie Sutter of Tulane, seeded third, was extended to eliminate Andrew Pepa of Western State Teachers, Kalamazoo, Mich., 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, and Paul Guibord leader of the Dartmouth forces seeded number five, worked overtime in defeating Carl Smalley of Texas, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The only thing like an upset in the 44 matches which reduced the field from 85 to 32, was the defeat of William T. Tilden 3d, nephew of Big Bill Tilden, by Sam Lee of Stamford, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The leader in each bracket, Wilbur Hess of Rice Institute, the top-seeded player, and Billy Reese, Georgia Tech's second seeded player, advanced without difficulty. Reese, in the upper bracket, was favored to take care of Paul Newton of California today, but Hess appeared to have his work cut out for him in meeting Trevor Weiss of Chicago.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	22	.633
Cleveland	33	25	.569
Chicago	31	24	.564
Detroit	33	27	.550
Boston	30	31	.492
Washington	27	33	.450
Philadelphia	24	33	.421
St. Louis	18	39	.316

Results June 24

New York 4, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1 (10 innings)
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
Detroit 9, Washington 8. (14 innings).

Pacific Coast League

(Second Half)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	4	3	.571
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Los Angeles	4	3	.571
Hollywood	4	3	.571
Sacramento	3	4	.429
Seattle	3	4	.429
Portland	3	4	.429
Oakland	3	4	.429

Results June 24

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	43	27	.614
Memphis	39	27	.591
Chattanooga	37	30	.552
Nashville	36	31	.537
New Orleans	35	32	.522
Little Rock	27	36	.429
Birmingham	26	42	.382
Knoxville	23	41	.359

Results June 24

Birmingham 12, Atlanta 9.
Little Rock 7, Chattanooga 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Results June 24

Toledo 8, Kansas City 4.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 12, St. Paul 0.
Columbus 12, Milwaukee 8.
Minneapolis 11, Louisville 3.

Impressive Cricket Victories

LONDON, June 25 (CP)—Impressive victories were recorded yesterday by Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire in the county cricket championship race. Gloucestershire won by an innings and 5 runs from Glamorgan, and Midland County defeated Sussex, runner-up last year, by an innings and 64 runs.

Vermont Elects Funk

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 25 (AP)—Edward Funk, of Baltimore, Md., today was elected captain of the 1936 University of Vermont baseball team. E. L. Vervoort was named manager.

Gummerson Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., June 25—Roy Gummerson '36, has been elected captain of the Bradley University track team for next year.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Two College Boys Named Malloy Tie At Halfway Mark

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—A pair of unrelated youngsters named Malloy, Jack of Princeton and Woodrow of Michigan, kept level with the Congressional course's par 72 yesterday to take the lead in the first half of the 36-hole qualifying test of the national intercollegiate golf championship. Michigan's defending team champions easily outpointed all rivals through the halfway mark.

Jack, a 21-year-old curly-headed youth from Tulsa, Okla., who failed to earn a position in this tournament last year, posted a couple of 36's for his par round, while Woodrow, a year older and the Ann Arbor city champion, came in with an identical card.

They were just a shot better than Fred Haas, Louisana State, who was even par out, but dropped a stroke coming home. Lewis Johnson, Charleston College; Erwin Laxton, North Carolina; and Charles Kocsis, Michigan, were grouped with 74's. Another trio—Joe Lynch, Georgetown; H. L. Beyer, Penn State, and Tom Draper, Washington University of St. Louis—had 75's.

All of the former champions—Johnny Fischer, Michigan; Walter Emery, Oklahoma, and Charles Yates, Georgia Tech—found trouble along the route over the long, bunkered Congressional course, with Fischer reporting a 77, Yates a 78 and Emery a 79.

One of the day's biggest surprises was the failure of the heralded players from Stanford to live up to expectations. Verne Stewart and Tom Dwyer, who forced Lawson Little, American and British amateur champion, to take the No. 3 position on their team, had 80 and 84, respectively, while Jack Joerner had 77.

Bob Riegel, the Richmond University senior who last week won the southern amateur championship, also left himself a big job today to qualify after using up 84 strokes yesterday.

The Michigan team turned in a low four-man score of 302, placing them 11 blows ahead of Georgia Tech, 12 ahead of Oklahoma and 13 in front of Georgetown.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	16	.709
St. Louis	35	25	.583
Pittsburgh	36	26	.581
Chicago	32	25	.561
Brooklyn	27	30	.474
Cincinnati	26	34	.433
Philadelphia	20	36	.357
Boston	17	40	.298

Results June 24

Chicago 10, New York 9 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 7.
Only games scheduled.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Wimbledon and Muirfield

TWO of the greatest sport championships of the world are now being contested in the British Isles, and it is safe to say that many, many thousands of golf and lawn tennis followers are focusing their eyes on those two places and eagerly awaiting the results of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club championships on the velvety courts at Wimbledon and the British open golf championship, which is taking place over the famous course in Scotland. All of the leading men and women tennis players of the world are out to try to capture the titles now held by Frederick J. Perry and Dorothy E. Round, both of England, while most of the leading amateur and professional golfers are busy trying to turn in better cards than the one which will be compiled by Henry Cotton, holder of the golf title.

Wide World
Macdonald Smith

Smith Away to a Great Start

At Muirfield, chief interest is centered in seeing who will succeed to Cotton's title, provided Cotton is unsuccessful in his defense. Last year was the first one in which a Britisher had succeeded in keeping the title and trophy from crossing the Atlantic Ocean, as it had been doing for some 10 years, and he is the favorite to repeat. The United States is represented by a strong field, although some of its best professionals are not among the number. In this field is one player who has been trying for a major title for some 20 years, but success has always eluded him. He is Macdonald Smith, one of the most popular professionals, and it is safe to say that there are many followers of golf who would be more than pleased if he captured the title. He was away to a good start yesterday when he turned in a 66, six strokes under par in the first half of the qualifying round. Unfortunately, he will have to begin all over again on Wednesday when the championship proper starts; but he showed yesterday what he can do when he is on his game, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to show this form during the 72 holes of championship play. He is a good enough player to be worthy of holding any major championship.

Mrs. Moody's Comeback

The unfolding of the Wimbledon tournament is going to present a picture which will decide several questions which are just now furnishing many topics for discussion. One of them is the question as to how far Mrs. Helen Wills Moody is going to get in her attempt to regain those championship titles which she used to win with such ease and consistency. She will have to show better tennis than she did in the two smaller tournaments she competed in if she is to overcome such opposition as Miss Round, Helen Hull Jacobs, Hilda K. Sperling, Katherine E. Stammers and a few other women players are sure to furnish during the next couple of weeks.

Staff Photo
Vivian McGrath

The Davis Cup Outlook

Another phase of the tournament which is being closely watched is the result of matches played by the members of the United States, German, Czechoslovakian and British Davis Cup teams. The United States is soon to meet the winner of the Germany vs. Czechoslovakia match for the right to challenge Great Britain, and all of the players involved are now competing at Wimbledon. The first real test came yesterday, and it not only gave Uncle Sam's representatives something to think about, but it removed one of the seeded players almost before the tournament was really underway. The defeat of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., No. 1 United States player, by Vivian McGrath, the Australian player, who recently fell before Heiner Henkel, who in turn fell before Jean Borotra yesterday, would not seem to indicate that the United States would do much toward returning the Davis Cup to the home of its origin this summer.

To Tee or Not to Tee in Shorts

★ ★ ★

Well-Known Women Golfers Prefer Skirts; Designer Has Crossed Them Off Her List

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The gong for the annual battle of skirts vs. shorts for women golfers sounded today, and skirts loomed as the favorite.

A sportswear designer said she has crossed off women's golf shorts "because they're neither practical nor pretty," and the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association said, "shorts haven't been mentioned around here this season."

"Apparently they're a dying vogue," commented an official of the association, which last year requested its members not to wear shorts when being entertained by member clubs.

The request has not been repeated this summer. Said the official: "We have not found it necessary."

The luminaries of the women's golf world—Joyce Wethered, Glenna Collett Vare, Maureen Orcutt Crews, Helen L. Hicks—never adopted shorts, nor have bare knees ever been a factor in tournament play.

Miss Wethered, whom Bobby Jones calls "the greatest woman golfer of all time," prefers to wear a short box-pleated skirt with her shirt and four-in-hand tie. Wanda Morgan, new British woman champion, likes checked skirts and slip-over sweaters.

Knitted suits are the preference of 26-year-old Estelle Lawson, winner of the north-south championship at Pinehurst, and of Deborah Verry, winner of the silver foils tourney.

Katharine Hepburn, film star, added another measure to golf shorts' swan song by playing in a dark sports suit when she reached the finals of the Bel-Air women's championship.

Win or lose, shorts have an ardent defender in the woman most frequently called "America's best dressed"—Mrs. Harrison Williams of Long Island.

She likes this costume: linen shorts with slit pockets, long-sleeved white shirt with open collar, mannish belt, knotted tie, white oxfords with rubber crepe soles and brief white socks.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	34	26	.567
Montreal	36	29	.554
Baltimore	36	31	.537
Newark	34	31	.523
Toronto	35	32	.522
Syracuse	35	34	.507
Rochester	27	38	.415
Albany	26	42	.382

Results June 24

Rochester 6, Buffalo 4.
Rochester 8, Buffalo 2.
Syracuse 9, Baltimore 5
Albany 5, Newark 3.
Toronto 6, Montreal 2.

New England Doubles

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24 (AP)—The New England women's doubles tennis title has been awarded to Mrs. Joseph Balch of Boston and Olga Kallos of Ridgefield on a default, it has been announced by the committee. The tennis-talented Blackman sisters, Elizabeth and Louise of Detroit, Mich., notified the officials here they would be unable to return at any of the dates suggested for the final match and decided to default. Adverse weather conditions handicapped the tournament, which was held during the first week of June.

Texas Golf Final

DALLAS, Texas, June 24 (AP)—Harry Todd of the Dallas Lakewood Country Club won the twenty-ninth annual Texas Golf Association championship Saturday by defeating James McGonagill of Dallas, 8 and 7.

Sporting Around the Hub

Toski Tops the Field at Fitchburg With a Par 72

WHILE a record-breaking first-day gallery of more than 1000 enthusiasts were following Gene Sarazen of Brookfield, Conn., Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland, and Dave Hackney of Vesper in the opening round of the Massachusetts open golf championship at the Oak Hill Country Club, Fitchburg, yesterday, a relatively unknown youngster of 22 years, Benny Toski of Northampton, was quietly scoring an 18-hole round of 72 which led the field of more than 90 contenders. Par for the course is 36-36-72.

Toski's pair of 36's was one stroke better than the 73 rounds turned in by Bob Crowley of Norfolk; Tom Mahan of United Shoe, and C. J. Sennett of Greenfield, a newcomer to this tournament. Sarazen scored a 37-38-75 card, which was devoid of birdies, and Guilford finished farther down in the list with 37-41-78.

★ ★ ★

Bay State Girls' Tenhis—The first and fourth seeded players, Helen Bernhard of New York, and Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, respectively, advanced to the semifinals yesterday as play began in the Massachusetts tennis championship for girls, 15 years and under, at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Bernhard drew a first-round bye and a second-round default. She defeated Jean McKenzie in the quarterfinals without losing a game. Miss Wightman had to play three matches. In the first she defeated Enid Winsor, 6—0, 6—0, and in the second she lost seven games in defeating Priscilla Jones, 6—4, 6—3. In the third round, she met with stubborn opposition, but finally defeated Lois Ladd at 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

★ ★ ★

Perkins and Rice Advance—G. Holmes Perkins continued the defense of his title yesterday afternoon in the Massachusetts singles tennis championship at Longwood, defeating Richard K. Irons, 6—2, 6—2, in a third-round match.

Lawrence B. Rice, five times holder of the Bay State title, won his third-round match from George K. Kitchen, 6—1, 6—3.

★ ★ ★

Lefthanded Golfer Wins Medal Round—Spencer Brainard of New Haven, a lefthanded golfer, shot a 69, two under par, at the Hartford Golf Club yesterday and became the medalist in the Connecticut amateur championship tournament, the Associated Press reports.

Bobby Grant and Holly Mandley Jr., both of Wethersfield, were just behind the medalist with 70's.

Tony Kosinski of Bridgeport, the defending champion, was tied with seven others at 78 but was well within the field of 74 qualifiers.

Doubleheader Tomorrow—The Pittsburgh Pirates close their present Boston invasion tomorrow by playing a doubleheader with the Braves at Braves Field, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. To date, the Pirates have beaten the Braves six times in seven engagements. The Bucs also set down the Tribe in an exhibition game at Portland, Maine, yesterday, 7 to 5.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—Edgar Manske, who recently resigned from coaching positions at Boston University, yesterday signed with Head Coach Eddie Casey of the Boston Redskins to play professional football . . . Over 130 coaches of all sports gathered at Bates Hall yesterday to attend the first session of the Coaching School at Northeastern University . . . More the 60 schoolboys, including the son of Walter C. Hagen, tee off today in the qualifying round of the Eastern interscholastic golf tourney at the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club . . . Johnny Kelley, B. A. A. marathon winner this year, and Jimmy Henigan plan to run in a 10-mile handicap race in Haverhill Friday . . . Nine of the 10 members of the Harvard varsity track team, who will team up with a Yale team next week for a trip to England to oppose the combined Oxford-Cambridge team, returned to the Stadium cinders yesterday for their first workout in preparation for the overseas meet . . . A Phillips Andover Academy crew captained by P. L. Reed of the Beverly Yacht Club and Chicago, won the only race sailed yesterday at Marion in the sixth annual interscholastic yacht championship . . . The Monitor Baseball Club plays two games this week, meeting Armour and Company Thursday and the First Corps Cadets on Friday.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St. Western 6572

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS Ltd
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
3 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS
NEXT WHICH TEAS THE HOME OF GOOD FOOD

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO Ltd.
36 Wardour Street
Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1
Phone Gerrard 5865
Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality Food at Modern Prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

MULBERRY COTTAGE
90 PIMLICO ROAD
(Near Sloane Square Station)
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets
Open 10 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Sundays 11 a. m. 2:30 p. m.

NORWICH

The Scotch Luncheon and Tea Rooms
Daintily served Luncheons and Teas. Home-made Cakes, Scones and Shortbread.
18, WHITE LION STREET

ASHFORD, KENT

Ye Olde Cottage
Tea Rooms and Guest House
NORTH STREET
Luncheons, Teas, etc., served in attractive Thirteenth Century House. Delicious home-made cakes

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

CAFE RESTAURANT
"MANES"
Excellent central situation. Wide terraces overlooking river. Excellent cuisine. First-class orchestra. Five o'clock teas. Centre of the artistic world. Tel. 41561. 47582. 41683
Open daily including Sundays. 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSOFF'S
147 W. 43rd St. - 152 W. 44th St.
"Center of Times Sq."
We specialize in every variety of seasonable fish, including Live Lobster usually every Friday, also choice of 50 other selections with regular luncheon or dinner. Fresh vegetables served exclusively. 2000 and more persons are served here daily
NEWLY INSTALLED AIR CONDITIONING
6 COURSE LUNCHEON...50¢
7 COURSE DINNER...75¢

Vanity Fair Tea Room
1 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

The Garden Restaurant
67 WEST 44TH STREET
A Restaurant of Refinement where Quality Food and Fresh Vegetables are Served.
Cafeteria or Table Service

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

COTTAGE TERRACE
6:45 a. m. CAFE 10:45 p. m.
Excellent Food Popular Prices
Modern Cottages No Liquors
U. S. 73 Phone 442 4th and Poplar Sts.

Amusements

BOSTON

"RARE MUSICAL FILM TREAT," SAYS
ROLAND HAYES
Internationally Famous Tenor, About
JAN KIEPURA
in "MY HEART IS CALLING," English Film
Sponsored by Adult Education Council
FINE ARTS THEATRE
Please mention the Monitor at Box Office

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30 LAST 8 TIMES
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax

Antiques are very much ALIVE . . .

The desire to learn about antiques and to own them has quickened during recent years. People in increasing numbers are turning to the beautiful old things of the past for their cultural value, for their historic significance.

One of the best ways of keeping in close touch with the world of antiques is to read the Antiques Pages which appear every Saturday in the New York Sun. These pages are edited by Charles Messer Stow, an antiquarian of national reputation. They are a center of interest for antiques collectors and dealers all over the country. They keep readers posted *every week* on the most recent developments in antiques circles.

They contain reliable, illustrated articles on old clocks, silver, textiles, furniture, china, glass, guns, spinning wheels, prints, objects of art, and so forth. There is also a popular *Questions and Answers* column; *The Quester*, a chatty column touching on old customs and objects; *Next Week's Auctions*, a column giving the time and place of the various auctions, and London notes on antiques abroad.

A subscription to the Saturday issues of The Sun, containing this valuable feature, costs only $1.50 a year. In addition to the Antiques Pages, the Saturday Sun will bring you many other special pages and columns on such subjects as Modern Furniture, Fashions, Gardens, the care of the House, Art, Music, Finance, Pets, Stamps.

The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising
NEW YORK

. . . . . USE THIS COUPON . . . . .

THE SUN,
280 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: For the $1.50 inclosed, please send me for one year the Saturday Sun, containing the Antiques Pages and its many other special pages and columns.

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

C. S. M.

The Leafy House

"NOT so good," said Fred.

And while, as he pushed back his spectacles with a thumb broadened by gripping tools, his eyes were still humorous amid their network of radiating lines, it was evident that he didn't like it.

"I keep going," he admitted. "Repair jobs and such. But shucks! There's no building to speak of. All small stuff."

The yellow cat blinked from a bed of shavings; around the corner, from the forge, came the tinkle and clang of Stan Willis's hammer; the rear screen door of the market slammed and Jerry Sheehan whistled as he dumped bushel boxes in the truck. Fred pulled his specs down, mitered a molding, didn't know where we were coming to. He pushed them back, and observed that Jaalam wasn't growing. How many new houses had been run up, these past five years?

"Just one. And if you don't go on, you slip back. I do' know. I s'pose it's so everywhere. Too bad."

* * *

IT WASN'T, YOU GATHERED, a personal complaint. But here he knew how to build—and there wasn't any building. His skill lay dormant, unused. Something was wrong, somewhere. The June sun lay warm over this small backwater, just off the Square; young Sheehan whirled the truck with a flourish and clattered off to deliver his late orders; the tinkle of Stan's hammer blended with the distant murmur of a ball game on the old muster field. You listened, and watched the yellow cat blinking and purring; you tried to feel as did this old carpenter; you couldn't quite do and felt somewhat remiss. What was wrong with you? Were you getting stodgy, content, resigned to small ways? The cat stretched, yawned, ambled over to the market to sniff about for a small snack of fish heads. There you were, Fred said philosophically. Someone made a nice bed of shavings for you, someone else gave you a handout, and you got by somehow. Well, he sighed, he s'posed it was all ordered.

A comforting thought, that. Meanwhile it was June, and a final surf roar from the muster field told of the ninth inning. Boys on bicycles streamed through this short cut to the Square, shouting the score. Fred Wilcox said: "Oh well! We'll see," and we went down the alley between the market and Odd Fellows' Block, parted at the post office. Then there were small purchases, the evening paper, the library. That June indolence followed you even here; you dawdled over new books, sampled, discarded. They all seemed so serious! You remembered that you had the long garden path to mow before sundown, the portulaca border to weed. Something short, then.

"You like him?" sniffed the librarian.

"Donn Byrne? Yes. *Field of Honor* is a great book; so is *Crusade*. This one, *Blind Raftery*, I haven't read for years."

"Sort of treacly, seems to me."

* * *

THERE IS AN east wind here, a wind of March, and you escape into June. But a vague discomfort goes with you, for you should be thinking solemnly of problems, and not wandering the roads with Patrick Raftery of the golden harp, and Hilaria, his wife from Spain. And perhaps Donn Byrne was a bit sirupy; though he used words with sheer mastery, one wondered, now, was his Ireland real? Real enough, if one had but the poet's heart, as he had; lacking that, one sniffed and found it oversweet. How did it go, now? And, going homeward, you opened the book. Here was a chapter's beginning:

"Builded now was the leafy house of June."

And you closed the book, and went on.

It went with you like a refrain, like the slow voice of the drowsing wind in the maples, above the locust drone of the busy lawnmower. Here was the house of June, and the long golden light streaming through its casements, and the green clipped grass dancing in it as you trimmed the thick velvet carpet. Slowly and patiently the artisans and craftsmen had built this house; the strong sun, and the warm winds, and the quiet silver rain had gone noiselessly about their work; here, about you, was the finished dwelling. Not only for dark Raftery and Hilaria his wife, threading their singing way northward through green Mayo, was that house built. Here it was, for you, in this year of grace.

* * *

IT HAD BEEN so slow, so quiet, all of it! Only now, as you looked back, did you see. But as the mower goes up and down the paths, and as the clippings dance like midges in the golden light, you remember. Up the winding path by the ledge you go, and here were the pillows of rock phlox, the pink, the blue, and the white like stray lingering drifts of winter, transmuted to sweetness for the brown bee's delight. They went, and the tulips and hyacinths followed, the hyacinths burning their brief blue candles recklessly, the tulips golden and red, their slender cups lifted to the May sun. Then came the columbines, the small elfin folk in dull red and quiet blue and white samite, weaving their sarabands under the shade of the pear tree. And then the bold iris marched, their blue and gold pikes streaming in battalions along the garden path. And here now are the quaint beds of sweet William, like small hooked rugs of homespun. The full moons of the blown dandelions have waxed and waned; and now the green candles tipping each pine branch are out. Night shifts and day shifts have departed, for the house is built. Swallows are busy in the yellow afterglow, and a fat bumblebee in a leopardskin coat fumbles and bumbles in the dusk above the bergamot. Now in the gold-green twilight come the fireflies, striking their small flints; and in the western sky Venus burns white and steady.

How quietly it has all been built! Almost without your knowing, the elms and maples have thickened their walls. The lilacs have bloomed and gone, the sturdy purple, their taller sisters the white, the deeper and darker lilacs drowning all the garden in their rich scent. Distant as the last snow, almost, you remember the drifted white of early plums, the pear trees decked like brides, the peaches smoldering embers against the hillsides, the cloudy sails of Gravensteins and the milkmaid pink of Baldwins. Now even the cherries have bloomed and leaved, and the house walls, with their lancet windows opening on blue distance, are thick and green.

* * *

OVER ALL JAALAM, over all New England, over all the world, you think, this good green house stands ready. The green carpet is down; about each field, each room, and arching the passageways, the green walls stand. Shyly, remembering still their autumn coloring, the trees have tried all tints—the wooly white of poplar, the coral red of maple, the bronze of ailanthus and oak, the geranium pink of clambering grapes—and now at last they have settled to this deep, this sweet green. So softly have they done this that you, immersed in your own concerns, have scarcely noticed. Like Fred, you have thought that there was no building—and about you, all the time, the rafters and posts, the green walls and floors of the house of June were stealing into place. Builded now is the leafy house, complete and ordered, swept and garnished, and Summer moves in.

* * *

IN THE LAST light, you trim the path edge and weed the thick bed of portulacas. Over Fred Wilcox and his headshaking, you can chuckle now. You see why you failed to feel disturbed with him. For, all the time, you knew this. And when your neighbor George comes lazing over the wall, and scoffs at your industry, you can smile with him. But you havn't really been working; you've had a problem.

"What do you think of the housing situation, George?"

"Do' know. Haven't thought of it."

You tell him something of Fred, and George yawns and stretches in the dusk.

"Fred's all right," he admits. "Reminds me, though, of old Dad Wright. Remember him, years ago? And his orchard? It'd be in full bloom, and you'd praise it to him, and he'd shake his head and pull a long face. 'Looks pretty,' he'd say. 'You s'pose we'll get any apples, though?' About the same with Fred. Who wants a house, anyway, in June?"

That seemed a perfectly good conclusion.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six Months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

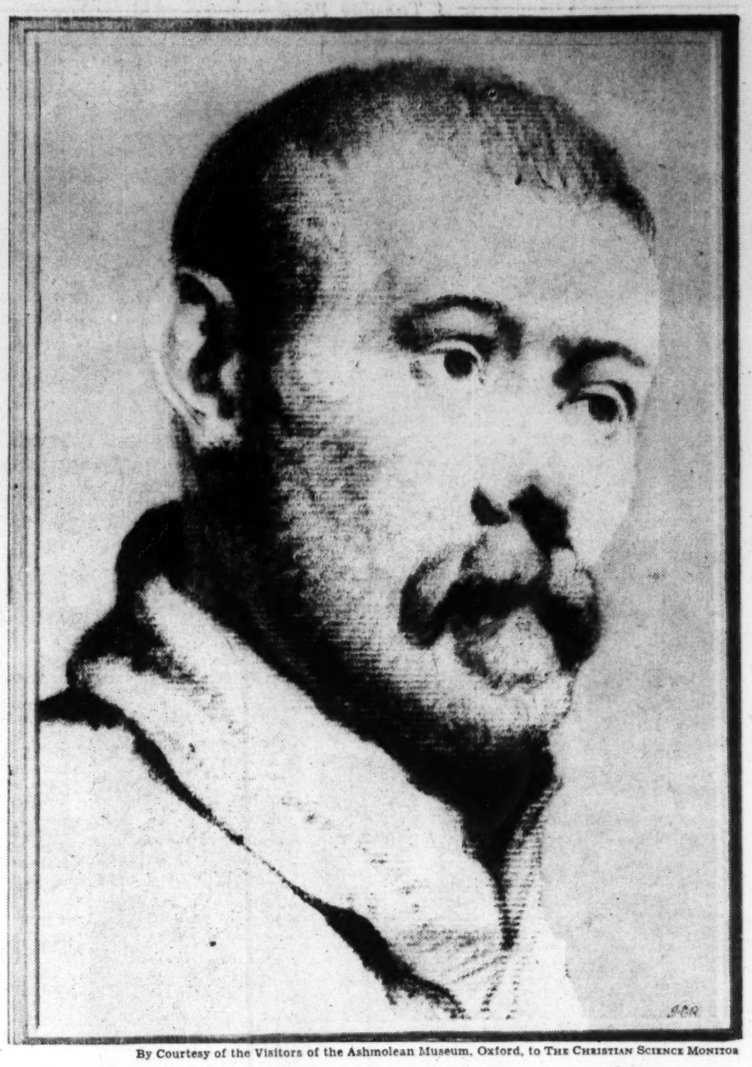
BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	Room 1103, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Milan	48 viale Bianca Maria
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 522 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF PALMA GIOVANE, *by* (?) *Lorenzo Tiepolo* (1737-1772)

WHO was this sad-eyed man with low brow, short cropped hair and pointed beard? And who was responsible for this oil color and chalk drawing? Until quite recently it was generally believed that the subject of the drawing lived at the same time as the Tiepolos and was a favorite model of the family, an expert on the Tiepolo workshop having recognized the head as one appearing again and again in drawings of Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and his following. His verdict was accepted, and no more might have been heard on the subject had not the drawing passed into the hands of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, thus giving Dr. Parker, the director of the museum, an opportunity to throw an entirely new light on the model who, he maintains, was none other than the Venetian painter, Palma Giovane, and who lived more than a century before the Tiepolos.

Turning the pages of a volume, Dr. Parker recounts in an article in the March issue of "Fine Prints and Drawings," he accidentally came across a print of the bust of Giovane by Alessandro Vittoria, and was immediately arrested by the unmistakable likeness between the features of the bust and those of the oft-repeated Tiepolo head. From this he deduced that the bust was either in the possession of the Tiepolos or was easily accessible to them, and that from the plastic features of the Venetian painter they obtained their inspiration for the drawings.

Some have attributed this drawing to Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo, who assisted and accompanied his father, Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, in most of his outstanding works, having begun his public career when as a child of ten he helped in the execution of a series of important frescoes in the Villa S. Sebastiano at Malmarana, near Vicenza. Others have affirmed that it was executed by his younger brother Lorenzo, the least-known member of the family, but whether it can rightly be ascribed to him or not is still an open question.

The fact that the drawing undoubtedly belongs to the Tiepolo school is the chief point of interest, the question as to the actual identity of the artist being of minor importance.

Like the Surface of a Cloud

ON MOIST clayey ground flourishes the stately pampa grass, *Gynerium argenteum*, the spears of which often attain a height of eight or nine feet. I have ridden through many leagues of this grass with the feathery spikes as high as my head, and often higher. It would be impossible for me to give anything like an adequate idea of the exquisite loveliness, at certain times and seasons, of this queen of grasses, the chief glory of the solitary pampa. Everyone is familiar with it in cultivation; but the garden plant has a sadly decaying, draggled look at all times, and to my mind is often positively ugly with its dense withering mass of coarse leaves, drooping on the ground, and bundle of spikes, always of the same dead white or dirty cream-color. Now color—the various ethereal tints that give a blush to its cloud-like purity—is one of the chief beauties of this grass on its native soil; and travelers who have galloped across the pampas at a season of the year when the spikes are dead, and white as paper or parchment, have certainly missed its greatest charm. The plant is social, and in some places where scarcely any other kind exists it covers large areas with a sea of fleecy-white plumes; in late summer, and in autumn, the tints are seen, varying from the most delicate rose, tender and illusive as the blush on the white underplumage of some gulls, to purple and violaceous. At no time does it look so perfect as in the evening, before and after sunset, when the softened light imparts a mistiness to the crowding plumes, and the traveler cannot help fancying that the tints, which then seem richest, are caught from the level rays of the sun, or reflected from the colored vapors of the afterglow.

The last occasion when I saw the pampa grass in its full beauty was at the close of a bright day in March, ending in one of those perfect sunsets seen only in the wilderness, where no lines of house or hedge mar the enchanting disorder of nature, and the earth and sky tints are in harmony. I had been traveling all day with one companion, and for two hours we had ridden through the matchless grass, which spread away for miles on every side, the myriads of white spears, touched with varied color, blending in the distance and appearing almost like the surface of a cloud. Hearing a swishing sound behind us, we turned sharply around, and saw, not forty yards away in our rear, a party of five mounted Indians, coming swiftly toward us; but at the very moment we saw them their animals came to a dead halt, and at the same time the five riders leaped up, and stood erect on their horses' backs. Satisfied that they had no intention of attacking us, and were only out looking for strayed horses, we continued watching them for some time, as they stood gazing away over the plain, motionless and silent, like bronze men on strange horse-shaped pedestals of dark stone; so dark in their copper skins and long black hair, against the far-off ethereal sky, flushed with amber light; and at their feet, and all around, the cloud of white and faintly blushing plumes. That farewell scene was printed very vividly on my memory, but cannot be shown to another, nor could it be even if a Ruskin's pen or a Turner's pencil were mine; for the flight of the sea-mew is not more impossible to us than the power to picture forth the image of nature in our souls, where she reveals herself in one of those "special moments" which have "special grace," and where her wild beauty has never been spoiled by man.—From "A Naturalist in La Plata," by W. H. HUDSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Stampede

TONIGHT the horses of the wind
Are riding wild and far.
With ears close to their dark heads pinned,
And hoof-beats that must jar

The very moon upon her throne,
And worlds that dormant lie—
While from fierce nostrils stars are blown
Across a stormy sky.

VELMA HITCHCOCK SEELEY

The True Basis for All Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS revealed the way to perfect peace and harmony, and proved through the understanding of infinite Principle, that God provides all good for all His creation at all times. His ministry was for the enlightenment of mankind, to show the infinite possibilities provided for man and evidenced when the requirements leading to demonstration are fulfilled. Explaining Jesus' mission, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 18), "He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility." The evasion of these responsibilities would prevent his followers from emulating the demonstrations of the Master. Did tired humanity know how to turn, today, to the Christ, and by faith and understanding find physical, mental, and economic relief, it undoubtedly would do so. Proof of the power and presence of the Christ, Truth, in individual consciousness is required.

Through spiritual interpretation alone may one glean from the words of the Master the essentials of Christian healing. He admonished all to observe the Commandments, and in his Sermon on the Mount said (Matthew 7:21), "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." When his disciples unsuccessfully attempted to heal the epileptic boy, he attributed their failure to unbelief and said (Matthew 17:21), "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." Evidently they had failed to abide by the rules underlying true healing.

Christian Science heals the sick, reforms the sinner, and corrects the errors in human experience. Evidence of such healings is provided at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings held in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, and in the columns of the Christian Science periodicals. And healing and regeneration may be experienced by anyone who applies the Principle of Christian Science as presented by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The true basis for healing is comprised in the following premises, which may be deduced from Mrs. Eddy's writings: first, that there is one omnipotent, omnipresent power—God; secondly, that this power is wholly good; thirdly, that, consequently, evil and matter are unreal. The first premise is believed by most people, though understood only in a measure. Doubt exists in the minds of many regarding the second. And the last is not commonly accepted, though it is as essential to success in Christian healing as are the other two.

It is demonstrable that upon the basis of these three premises all scientific mental healing is accomplished. Any seeming benefit derived from mental practice not based on them is the result of blind faith or suggestion, the action of the human so-called mind, not the divine Mind. Therefore, such apparent benefit is not the result of scientific demonstration.

Viewing human experience from a material standpoint men believe that matter, independent of mental action, can become inflamed and evidence disease and distress; that food can cause suffering; that it sustains life and can destroy it; that for no apparent reason matter can become painful even before thought is directed to it. But let us not be deceived by this apparently independent action of matter, for whatever condition matter seems to present, it is ever the delineation of a belief of the human mind.

However, results in Christian Science practice do not follow negative reasoning. A definite statement of truth is necessary to correct any error. Healing in divine Science results from recognizing error as such, denouncing it as unreal, and declaring the truth until it is realized and a harmonious condition established. Truth does not change, but ever remains the same—unalterable. The human concept regarding phenomena is all that can change.

The truth about man is that he is created by God in His image and likeness and is therefore perfect. Any evil circumstance or condition is unreal and should be so understood. So, in scientifically demonstrating man's perfection as God's image, the changing of anything that really exists is not contemplated by the Christian Science practitioner. His work consists solely in establishing and bringing to light the facts of true existence—the recognition of man's true selfhood. When this is accomplished in the consciousness of the patient, healing follows. The seeming discord is proved unreal. Man, who reflects God, is well and happy, for God is All-in-all. Thus is established in human consciousness a degree of understanding of the real man's perfection, now and forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die wahre Grundlage alles Heilens

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JESUS enthüllte den Weg zu vollkommenem Frieden und vollkommener Harmonie und bewies durch das Verständnis des unendlichen Prinzips, daß Gott Seine Schöpfung allezeit mit allem Guten versorgt. Sein Wirken hatte den Zweck, die Menschheit aufzuklären, die für den Menschen vorgesehenen unendlichen Möglichkeiten, die zutage treten, wenn die zum Beweis führenden Erfordernisse erfüllt werden, zu zeigen. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" Jesu Mission mit den Worten (S. 18): „Er erfüllte sein Lebenswerk in der rechten Weise, nicht nur um sich selbst gerecht zu werden, sondern auch aus Erbarmen mit den Sterblichen—um ihnen zu zeigen, wie sie ihr Lebenswerk zu erfüllen hätten, nicht aber, um dasselbe für sie zu tun oder sie einer einzigen Verantwortlichkeit zu entheben". Die Umgehung dieser Verantwortlichkeiten würde seine Nachfolger davon abhalten, die Beweise des Meisters zu wiederholen. Wüßte die müde Menschheit heute, wie sie sich dem Christus zuwenden könnte, um durch Glauben und Verständnis körperliche, seelische und wirtschaftliche Erleichterung zu finden, so würde sie es zweifellos tun. Der Beweis der Kraft und Gegenwart des Christus, der Wahrheit, im Bewußtsein des einzelnen ist erforderlich.

Nur durch geistige Auslegung kann man aus den Worten des Meisters das Wesentliche des christlichen Heilens herauslesen. Er ermahnte alle, die Gebote zu befolgen, und in der Bergpredigt sagte er (Matth. 7, 21): „Es werden nicht alle, die zu mir sagen: Herr, Herr! in das Himmelreich kommen, sondern die den Willen tun meines Vaters im Himmel". Als seine Jünger erfolglos versuchten, den mondsüchtigen Knaben zu heilen, schrieb er ihr Mißlingen dem Unglauben zu und sagte (Matth. 17, 21): „Diese Art fährt nicht aus denn durch Beten und Fasten". Offenbar war es ihnen nicht gelungen, die Regeln, die wahrem Heilen zugrunde liegen, einzuhalten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt die Kranken, wandelt die Sünder um und berichtigt die Irrtümer in der menschlichen Erfahrung. Beweise solcher Heilungen werden in den Mittwochabend-Zeugnisversammlungen in allen Kirchen Christi, Wissenschafter, und in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften geboten. Und Heilung und Erneuerung kann jedem widerfahren, der das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wie Mary Baker Eddy es im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" dargeboten hat, anwendet.

Die wahre Grundlage des Heilens läßt sich in folgende Voraussetzungen, die aus den Schriften der Mrs. Eddy zu ziehen sind, zusammenfassen: erstens, daß es eine allmächtige, allgegenwärtige Macht gibt—Gott; zweitens, daß diese Macht gänzlich gut ist; drittens, daß das Böse und die Materie daher unwirklich sind. Die erste Voraussetzung glauben die meisten Menschen, obwohl sie sie nur einigermaßen verstehen. Hinsichtlich der zweiten herrscht bei vielen Zweifel. Und die dritte wird nicht allgemein angenommen, obwohl sie für den Erfolg im christlichen Heilen so unerläßlich ist wie die beiden anderen.

Es läßt sich beweisen, daß alles wissenschaftlich geistige Heilen auf der Grundlage dieser drei Voraussetzungen erfolgt. Jeder scheinbare Gewinn einer nicht auf dieser Grundlage beruhenden mentalen Ausübung ist die Folge blinden Glaubens, die Folge von Einflüsterung, der Tätigkeit des menschlichen sogenannten Gemüts, nicht des göttlichen Gemüts. Daher ist ein solcher Scheingewinn nicht das Ergebnis wissenschaftlichen Beweises.

Das menschliche Leben von einem materiellen Standpunkte aus betrachtend, glauben die Menschen, daß die Materie unabhängig vom Denken sich entzünden und Krankheit und Elend hervorrufen könne; daß Nahrung Leiden verursachen könne; daß sie das Leben erhalten und vernichten könne; daß die Materie ohne sichtlichen Grund schmerzen könne, selbst ehe man daran denkt. Lassen wir uns aber durch diese scheinbar unabhängige Tätigkeit der Materie nicht täuschen! Denn jeder Zustand, den die Materie zu zeigen scheint, ist stets die Kundwerdung einer Annahme des menschlichen Gemüts.

Beim christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüben führt jedoch verneinendes Folgern zu keinen Ergebnissen. Zur Berichtigung jedes Irrtums ist eine bestimmte Erklärung der Wahrheit nötig. Heilung in der göttlichen Wissenschaft erfolgt dadurch, daß man Irrtum als Irrtum erkennt, ihn als unwirklich bloßstellt und so lang die Wahrheit erklärt, bis ein harmonischer Zustand erkannt und erlangt ist. Die Wahrheit ändert sich nicht, sondern bleibt sich immer gleich—ist unveränderlich. Die menschliche Vorstellung von Erscheinungen ist das einzige, was sich ändern kann.

Die Wahrheit über den Menschen ist, daß er von Gott zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen und daher vollkommen ist. Und ein böser Umstand oder Zustand ist unwirklich und sollte so verstanden werden. Wenn also der christlich-wissenschaftliche Ausüber des Menschen Vollkommenheit als Gottes Ebenbild wissenschaftlich beweist, denkt er nicht daran, etwas, was wirklich besteht, zu ändern. Seine Arbeit besteht einzig und allein darin, die Tatsachen des wahren Daseins festzustellen und ans Licht zu bringen—des Menschen wahres Selbst zu erkennen. Ist dies im Bewußtsein des Leidenden vollbracht, so tritt Heilung ein. Es ist bewiesen, daß der scheinbare Mißklang unwirklich ist. Der Mensch, der Gott widerspiegelt, ist gesund und glücklich; denn Gott ist das All in allem. So wird im menschlichen Bewußtsein etwas von dem Verständnis der Vollkommenheit des jetzt und immerdar wirklichen Menschen aufgerichtet.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A 'Rail Splitter' Splits an Infinitive

WHEN he (Lincoln) had to write the formal letter of acceptance, he was troubled in his mind, wondered whether he could write it properly—he who, in twenty-two years of his legal practice, had penned thousands of documents. What does he do today? He goes with the letter to the superintendent of education and says, "Mr. Schoolmaster, here is my letter of acceptance. I am not very strong on grammar, and I wish you to see if it is all right. I wouldn't like to have any mistakes in it." The other glanced through the document, and said, "There is only one change I should suggest, Mr. Lincoln. You have written: 'It shall be my care to not violate or disregard it in any part'; you should have written 'not to violate.' Never split an infinitive, is the rule." Lincoln took the manuscript, regarding it for a moment with a puzzled air, "So you think I better put those two little fellows end to end, do you?" he said, as he made the suggested change.

Has ever a king or a president adopted a more charming attitude? Lincoln has not been, like a king in a fairy tale, taken from the plow to rule the people. He is a man over fifty, grown gray-haired in the practice of law, in business affairs, and in political life. After having made many great speeches to the nation, after years of campaigning, he has been selected to run for the highest office in the land. He knows too that he is fit for the job. But there are little matters that men born to be kings, the Douglasses, know all about—the well-ironed coats of the New Yorkers, the well-fitting trousers of the Washington gentlemen. These "little fellows" in grammar that have to "sit" properly like a necktie, have to be "well-brushed" like a stovepipe hat. It would be fatal to make a slip here! Mary, of course, understands about shoes and collars; she can even talk French, but when the question is one of how to word a letter properly, it is better to go to the schoolmaster.

And so the President of tomorrow goes over to an old teacher to ask advice on matters he had not learned in Indiana, for there he had to split rails.—From "Lincoln," by EMIL LUDWIG. Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Summer Shower

ALL the garden, after rain,
Is fine-blown glass and porcelain:
Darting birds adroitly write
Gleaming signatures in flight;
Blossoms carve above their stems
Small and secret diadems;
Tapering boughs are limned in gold
Where leaves ripple, fold on fold.
The garden, washed in lambent air,
Becomes mysterious and rare.
We who venture here must pass
Shy and breathless through the grass,
Lest the crystal bloom and bird
Softly shatter at a word.

LIONEL WIGGAM

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Home Building

Where Garden Beauty Became a Garden Shared

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

On Keeping 'Open Garden'

How Some Home Owners Shared With the Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boone, Iowa

THE Broden's garden was a thing of rare beauty. Sitting on the ground-flush back veranda, you looked down through a short avenue that was edged with brave little violas, backed with high flowering delphiniums and in and out among the delphiniums showed bright blooming phlox in pinks and deep reds and lovely pure whites.

The Brodens reveled in its beauty and in their final success in making of their spacious back yard a garden that so satisfied one's enjoyment of loveliness. But both Mr. and Mrs. Broden knew that something was still lacking to complete their satisfaction in what they had so painstakingly created.

"It must be shared, constantly," decided Mrs. Broden with a happy inspiration. "It is far too lovely to be a thing apart. We will keep 'open garden' just as some people delight in keeping open house when they are the owners of a beautiful home filled with rare art objects."

Instant Approval

It was an idea that met instant approval with Mr. Broden. Open garden, what possibilities! His mind traveled quickly over the value a neighborhood meeting place might come to be. Friends and neighbors gathered around the fireplace in the corner under the poplars cooking cocoa to serve with an evening meal. Young people and old matched on the tennis courts to show their respective skill; novices trying their hand at the ping-pong table, small children gamboling on the grass while their elders talked the problems of the day.

From the Broden home the very next day went little cards announcing a regular weekly evening "at home in the garden" to their neighbors for a radius of three blocks each way. A covered dish supper started the evening off and each family brought a generous sized covered dish accompanied by their own sandwiches and their own table service. What fun to cook the hot drinks and to set the ping-pong table to hold the supper. Card tables came from here, there, and everywhere to be set up for service in making the meal a pleasure. Little children's happy gurgles of delight at having so unusual a party, was mingled with their elder's appreciative remarks as to the beauty of the garden scene. Older boys suddenly took an interest in growing things, in learning the construction of the lily pool, in offering their services to keep this lawn cut all summer for the great privilege of these weekly times in the open garden.

Young girls begged to superintend the meals, seeing to it that the crowd brought a well combined meal and that they would attend to a punch bowl throughout the summertime.

What happiness came of the open garden idea! The little woman, in the tiny house on the end of the street, came happily from her long day's work in a downtown shop, to mingle with the rest and drink in the beauty of the lovely spot. New interest was whetted in the hearts of all the guests as they went home each time with plans for making their own grounds more attractive. An exchange of garden bulbs and plants began to take form and one person lent another their seed catalogues or their iteresting books on some special garden feature.

Learning the Names

One young woman, who felt herself so vastly ignorant on naming the flowers she saw in this one garden, suggested a contest where everyone would be asked to go about and give the names of all the plants and trees and shrubs that the garden grew. Soon older people learned that the flower that they had always called pin-cushion flower was really Scabiosa by its rightful botanical name and that Myosotis was the real name of the national flower of Belgium that most people call forget-me-not.

As one month followed another the Broden garden assumed new phases of beauty, and until the last chrysanthemums and the late zinnias and the red of the salvia was fully gone the neighbors gloried in its beauty and in the hearts of the owners who had realized that a garden to be fully made beautiful must be a garden shared. Keeping open garden in this locality had not alone brought beauty into people's hearts but it had brought together the people of a neighborhood into close understanding of each other and into a fellowship that made lovely desires bloom in their heart as profusely as the flowers grew in the Broden's garden plot.

M. C. R.

Watching Window Sills

Window sills that have to take a lot of weather punishment need a new paint coating frequently. It's much easier to keep them clean if they have a smooth surface. If the sills have been neglected for a long time and the old paint is cracked and peeling, it is important to remove all loose paint and sand the surface right down to the wood. After that is done, one or two priming coats of paint should be applied to such bare spots and the sill should be finished with a good quality exterior paint to match the surrounding woodwork.

© K. Morrison, London

Upper Row, Left—Herbaceous Border Raised Above a Retaining Wall Is Carried Out Chiefly by Pink Lupins, Mauve Verbena and Catmint. Right—Double Borders Framing a Panel of Turf and Leading Up to a House Are Often Found in the Larger Gardens of England. Below—High Boundary Wall of a Garden Near London Makes a Background for This Border Seen Here, in Its July Glory.

The Herbaceous Border

Gay and Informal Like Chintz in the Living Room

By Kathrine Morrison

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AN ENGLISH country garden without its herbaceous border is almost as unthinkable as the drawing room of an English country house without its chintz- or cretonne-covered sofa and easy chairs. Indeed there is a certain analogy between the two. The modern easy chairs with their inviting cushions and deep-sprung upholstery are a welcome relief in such drawing rooms from the ceremonious antiques or reproduction furniture which usually surrounds them. And, in the same way, the herbaceous border is the one place where many gardeners feel that they can relax from the exactions imposed by rigid color schemes and formal planting.

Delightful Contrast

Perhaps this is one of the reasons why such borders are invariably included in the imposing layouts of the wealthy. They form a happy-go-lucky contrast to such cut-and-dried affairs as lavender walks, rose gardens, lily pools or pergolas. Because they are such intimate, adaptable things, they are beloved by most suburban gardeners. As for the cottager, his garden more often than not is nothing more than an herbaceous border in content if not in orthodox shape. Therefore these borders are the most democratic of all English garden institutions—the bond which unites the highly specialist on the big estate to the humble villager with only a few square feet at his disposal.

This universal popularity is easy to understand. The herbaceous border, if properly started, requires less expenditure of time and money than any other scheme of planting. It provides an uninterrupted sequence of bloom. It may not rival more specialized areas in brilliance of blossom, but, on the other hand, there are no barren intervals during the whole season.

Since herbaceous borders are such general favorites, everything connected with them is discussed and thoroughly debated amongst garden lovers. Should such borders always be straight, or can curved or irregular shapes be permitted? A certain school contends that the very keynote of such borders is their informality and that any set color scheme is out of place. Whereas a more modern type of thought sees no reason why color combinations should not be used, provided that they are sufficiently elastic to include a wide range of plants for each season. Besides these questions of shape and composition, the matter of backgrounds is also carefully considered.

The Background

Of course the background must depend largely on the position of the border in the general lay-out. If the garden is an old one enclosed, as so many are, by mellow brick walls, these walls make a background which is wholly logical as well as delightful. In the same way, if there are century-old box or yew hedges, it seems only natural and wise to place the border at the foot of these hedges. Not only the deep green of box and yew, but also of laurel and holly, makes a striking contrast to the variegated beauty of the border. On a big estate in Surrey the writer once saw a most attractive herbaceous border where hundreds of multicolored blossoms stood out in bold relief against a background of holly bushes clipped alternately in shapes of cones and spheres. Privet hedges are usually avoided, for, although they grow much more quickly than certain other types of evergreen, the very rapidity of their growth impoverishes the life of other plants near them.

Sometimes herbaceous borders are placed along the sides of a pergola. In such cases, roses, jasmine, clematis or honeysuckle are usually trained over the top of the pergola and down its sides, thus adding their quota of loveliness and fragrance to the masses of bloom underneath.

It often happens that herbaceous borders are planted in positions where no backgrounds are possible. Therefore, in order to avoid any suggestion of monotonous length, various devices are employed. Posts will be set up at intervals behind the border, and climbing roses trained up them and along wires between them, thus forming a succession of arches or festoons. On other occasions roses on standards will be grown at intervals in the border itself. Sometimes tall flowering shrubs or fruit trees will be interspersed among the low-growing varieties. Almond trees, laburnums, azaleas, certain kinds of forsythias or barberries, mock orange and weigela, yucca or brooms with feathery foliage will be chosen for such key positions.

Probably the most impressive use of the herbaceous border is the double border. They are invariably planted to each side of a long panel of turf and lead up to some well-defined feature. It may be a big pool or a summer house, or even to the house itself, its garden entrance or a loggia in whose shelter members of a household may enjoy this exquisite floral spectacle at their leisure.

These double herbaceous borders are usually very wide, so wide that they can be planned for a rich sequence of bloom from early spring to late autumn. In most of them a set scheme of planting is followed where groups of the same varieties recur at intervals. One favorite formula is to begin with flowers of delicate shade, then work up to stronger colors and back again to pastel tints.

In wide borders gardeners can include almost every type of perennial. Few, however, are such purists as to ban a goodly sprinkling of annuals and biennials. If they neglect to do this, the border is deprived of many varieties which are desirable either for charm of shape and color (such as sweet Williams, certain kinds of lobelia, love-in-the-mist, zinnias, Canterbury bells and godetia) or for their fragrance, (such as stocks and mignonette). Bulbs also play an important part in the springtime garb of the herbaceous border. The greatest favorites are tulips, though earlier in the season muscari (grape hyacinths) and chionodoxa are often used as edging plants.

If the border must be fairly narrow, gardeners are well advised not to aim at producing a great variety over a long period. They had best concentrate on certain seasons, such as mid-July or the early autumn, and plan their sequences to reach the high-water mark of display at these times. They also should select long-blooming varieties, such as antirhinums, phlox, dahlias, marigolds, daisies and violas—to name only a few—in order to bridge over awkward intervals.

fraga cordifolia, dwarf Iris cristata, and native wood violets.

For early season bloom in the middle border in shade, there are many plants from which to choose. The lovely Mertensia will lift its blue bells, fading to pink, surprisingly early. Jack-in-the-pulpit, trillium, and the rare American cowslip (Dodecatheon) will thrive and increase and seem most happy planted among the ferns. The giant buttercup (Trollius) and the early varities of Hemerocallis will add to this border wonderful shades of yellow. Planted with Hesperis in white, lavender, and purple, a most colorful spring picture can be created, the necessary touch of pink being added by the well loved bleeding-heart.

Summer-Blooming Edgings

Nearly all of the summer-blooming edgings in shade carry on till cut down by frost, so we group these with flowers of autumn. Among the best are violas and pansies, Campanula carpatica and Rotundifolia, the dwarf bleeding-hearts, Heuchera, among the perennials; and in the annuals lobelia, ageratum, Torenia, and sweet alyssum. The tuberous begonias will add much to any part of this planting that needs rich color. For late August and September effect the various Hostas are invaluable, thriving, as they do, in dense shade.

Planting the shaded middle border is no problem, as there are so many summer bloomers that really prefer that situation. The late varieties of Hemerocallis, columbines, foxgloves, and Monarda will add beauty to it, and many of our lilies prefer some shade. Among the ferns and Thalictrums, our native Cypripediums spectabilis, acaule, and pubescens will find a congenial setting, if given acid soil, and astilbes and spireas will brighten the whole border with their plumes of pink and white.

The edging plants for shade are: hepatica, anemone, Dutchman's-breeches, bloodroot, violets, phlox divaricata, Polemonium reptans, arabis, Saxifraga cordifolia, polyanthus, Iris cristata, lily-of-the-valley, grape hyacinth, crocus, scilla, forget-me-not, snowdrop, narcissus, Campanula carpatica, C. ratundifolia, viola in variety, pansies, lobelia, ageratum, dwarf bleeding-heart, tuberous begonia, Heuchera, maidenhair fern, Toreniam, sweet alyssum, Hosta in variety.

For the Middle Border

Middle border plants for shade: ferns, bleeding-heart, trollius, Hemerocallis in variety, Jack-in-the-pulpit, columbine, trillium, Hesperis matronalis, Dodecatheon, Mertensia, foxglove, cypripedium, Monarda, nicotiana, heliotrope, China aster, didiscus, nigella, thalictrum, platycodon, hardy phlox, astilbe, spirea, Veronica amethystina, Ceronica longifolia subsessilis, Campanula persicifolia, Campanula trachaelium, Hemerocallis (late), lilies, Eupatorium, monkshood, Physostegia. Michaelmas daisy (medium).

Background plants for shade: *summer blooming*—Thalictrum polyganum, Aconitum (Spark's), Chelone lyoni, Bocconia cordata; *autumn blooming*—Artemisia lactiflora, Lobelia cardinalis, Aconitum napellus, A. wilsoni, Michaelmas daisies (tall).

Ground covers for shade: Vinca minor, moneywort, Nepeta hedaracea, Pachysandra terminalis.

Cheerfully Painted Rooms

Bright, cheerful, colorfully painted rooms add to the home a pleasure in living that is out of all proportion to the cost of such renovation.

Is Your Garden Moist, Shady?

There Are Plants That Prefer This Sort of Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY every garden has some spot more or less shaded by a tree, a hedge, a house or a fence. To plant these portions successfully in varying denseness of shade is always a problem. Then too, the cause of the shade must be taken into consideration, as there is a difference between growing things under trees and shrubs, with the constant competition of the roots of these, and in the shadow cast by a building, wall, or fence.

In the former case the root systems of large trees and shrubs will absorb most of the moisture and fertility of the soil, starving out the weaker plants under them unless an additional amount of water and plant food is given. In planting such a place the earth must be specially enriched and facilities for watering furnished.

Often heavy boards or bottomless metal tubs or pails are sunk in the earth in front of the trees and shrubs, through which the stronger roots cannot penetrate. A moderate root pruning of these trees and shrubs on the side on which the planting is to be made has never seemed to injure them.

For the deepest shade mosses and ferns should be chosen. We find plants growing in the shade and the deep shadows of the forest in rich, moist leafmold. Among these are the hepaticas, anemones, dutchman's-breeches, bloodroots, and some violets. So for early spring bloom, especially under trees and shrubs where rotted leaves can be mixed with the soil and water given, these are excellent subjects to use.

Many of the early bulbs will succeed here, groups of scillas, snowdrops, grape hyacinths, and narcissus making the season interesting, though they will not bloom as early as they would if growing in a sunny place. Yet this is an advantage, for by having some of them planted in full sun, the blooming season will be prolonged. As the foliage of the bulbs dies down after the season of blooming is over, it is well to plant some shallow-rooted shade-loving plant about them to cover up the bare place, and also to act as a warning not to dig there and disturb the bulbs. For this purpose, as well as for edgings, forget-me-nots, Phlox divaricata, moneywort, Arabis alpina amd albida, and Vinca minor are excellent to use.

The hardy primroses (Polyanthus) are among our very best perennials for edging plants for early bloom in semishade. Their gaily colored clusters of flowers in yellows, golden browns, reds, and white are always a joy in May, when such an array of color is a delightful surprise to the person unacquainted with them. Other early bloomers among the perennials of low growth are the blue Polemonium reptans, lilies-of-the-valley, the pink Saxi-

Hobbies and Hints

Surrounded by Beauty of Gardens and Skies

California

Dear Editor:

Having always belonged to that world-wide organization known or not known as the I. M. P. S. (I must plant something) Society, a letter from me to the Hobbies and Hints Department has long been overdue. Could we all dictate as we plant, the letters would overflow the page.

My special garden interest is a collection of all the different Martha Washington geraniums it is possible to find. I now have eight varieties of colorings. My newest one was found at a florist's. It is a light lavender with a dark red center. The one which I call the "pansy" will not grow for me. I have tried time and time again. They simply shrivel up and "dry," these plants having all been merely slips, not rooted plants. Can anyone tell me how many varieties there are yet to look for?

For my seed boxes, which are great fun, I get a bucket full of dirt and ashes from a lot close by. This I strain through a fine strainer by placing a tin lid on top and shaking up and down. To this I add some strained sand from a near-by wash. These I alternate with peat moss which a neighbor has given to me. I shall never again be without it.

I had a very successful growth of the "Cosmos Klondyke" last winter. It grew to be about five feet tall and sent out innumerable branches bearing orange-yellow flowers which covered each branch. In this state, it lasted for months.

Another newcomer to our yard is the "Mina Lobeta." I believe it is a Mexican vine. I saw some of these climbing over a house and vying with the leaves of some young trees on a driveway. The flower is bright red and yellow mixed or alternated, and shaped like pods (small pods). The seeds look like small sweet pea seeds and germinate slowly.

Does anyone in our club enjoy going down into small gullies under wild eucalyptus groves to dig the little new trees that come up in the late spring? One must look well to see them. You may wonder what I do with them. I give them away when they are large enough to be wanted, and I plant rows of them about the place to be trimmed high for beauty instead of shade. Yes, I know they have great roots, but I find places for flowers elsewhere.

And now about the lovely little place we have been privileged to live in for a year at least. Only hedges, trees, lawns, flowers, birds and skies, are allowed to live here. People are, incidentally, admitted occasionally. Our house is away back from the road which is veiled through pepper trees which are nearly touching the ground. We have a small pool of goldfish and water hyacinths surrounded by large rocks partly covered by the small cloverleaf grass which is so very dainty.

Some of the geraniums in the yard are taller than ourselves, and their blooms are larger than our fists. There is too much to tell and to ask in one letter.

(Mrs.) F. L. M.

QUALITY BULBS

Our 1935 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Chionodoxa and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application direct to us. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty Free to destination. No charges for Packing.

P. de Jager & Sons Flower-Bulb Specialists

HEILOO (HOLLAND)

Use the Rotenone-Sulphur Dusting Mixture

SULFOROTE

NON-POISONOUS

INSECTICIDE and FUNGICIDE

Very effective in control of chinch bugs in lawns, gladiolus thrips and many insects attacking flowers and plants. SULFOROTE also protects against fungus diseases such as Black Spot and Mildew.

SULFOROTE is for sale in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packages at your seed, department or hardware stores. Write for descriptive folder.

MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.

CAMDEN, N. J.

Est. 1869

ANY WHERE YOU LOOK YOU SEE CYCLONE FENCES PRICES ARE RIGHT, VALUES ARE SURE. THIS FENCE IS SELECTED FOR ITS WORTH. ITS THE PROPER TYPE FOR YOUR NEEDS. NEW ENGLAND. ALL OVER.

SECURITY FENCE CO., 25 KENT ST., SOMERVILLE SOMerset 3900

74 FOUNTAIN ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Nation's leading growers are dusting with

CYROTONE

The Safe Insecticide

(Non-poisonous) because it helps them to grow larger, healthier flowers, vegetables and fruits at trifling cost.

CYROTONE kills a wide variety of insects, **including chinch bug and ants,** yet is harmless to humans, animals and birds. Moreover, CYROTONE is probably the most effective preparation known for safely ridding household pets of fleas, etc.

CYROTONE contains a high percentage of ROTENONE, the sensational, new, non-poisonous insecticide endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CYROTONE with SULPHUR contains Rotenone plus 25% of finest quality dusting sulphur (300 mesh, 99-8/10% pure), and acts as a combination insecticide and fungicide.

2 lb. carton (plain or with sulphur) $1.00
5 lb. carton (plain or with sulphur) $2.00

Above prices include a small but very efficient and durable duster.

Delivery charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of price. Canada and England 10% additional.

Purchase price refunded without question if dissatisfied.

CYRUS WARD & COMPANY, Inc.
305 East 47th Street New York

for well-groomed lawns

TORO

Power Mowers

Used by Country Clubs, Park Departments, Institutions, and Private Estates throughout the world.

Sickle Bar, Gang Mowers, and Riding Sulky Attachments. Made by America's largest builder of power mowing machinery.

Free Demonstration on Request.

Ask for Catalog and Prices

NEW ENGLAND TORO CO.
1123 Washington St., West Newton, Mass.
Phone Newton North 7900

A. J. Wilkinson & Co.

180 Washington Street, Boston

"Everything in Hardware"

GARDEN TOOLS

LAWN MOWERS

SPRINKLERS and HOSE

NORGE

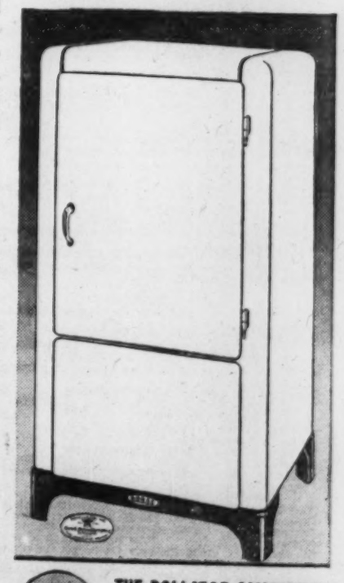
ROLLATOR REFRIGERATION

MAKES ICE FASTER

AS THE WEATHER GETS HOTTER

• A Norge Rollator Refrigerator answers the challenge of summer heat by actually making ice *faster* as the weather gets *hotter*.

Only a surplus-powered mechanism makes such performance possible. The Rollator—Norge cold-making mechanism—is powered to make more cold than you'll ever need—to do it on a minimum of current—to keep on providing dependable refrigeration for years and years to come.



Cabinet style, thoughtful interior arrangement, convenience features are obvious advantages of the Norge. Less obvious but more important is the mechanical superiority of the Rollator. For it is the basis of food and refrigeration economy. Savings up to $11 a month are reported by Norge owners.

Before you shop for your refrigerator, learn the inside facts about Rollator Refrigeration. Before you choose, see the Norge.

NORGE DIVISION
Borg-Warner Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

THE ROLLATOR COMPRESSOR ...smooth, easy, rolling power instead of hurried back-and-forth action. Result—more cold for current used.

NORGE

Rollator Refrigeration

30-N-19

Domestic and Commercial Refrigeration • Norge Electric Washers and Ironers
Broilator Stoves • Aerolator Air Conditioners • Whirlator Oil Burners
Norge Gas and Electric Ranges

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP

Electrical Contractor Dealer

NORGE *Rollator refrigeration*

207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804
West Palm Beach, Florida

Baptists Refer Social Action Plan Back to Churches

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 25 (AP)—Harmony unexpectedly marked the action of the Northern Baptist Convention yesterday as it referred its controversial Christian social action report to individual churches for study.

Threats of clashes between Conservatives and Liberals on the convention floor vanished quickly when leading clergymen offered a threefold motion on the report which recommended that churches enter the field of politics and economics and the social arena to battle unchristian forces.

"It is a great coming together, a compromise without surrender of principles," said Dr. Earl V. Pierce, Minneapolis, president of Northern Baptist Fundamentalists.

Liberals who championed the report said jointly the action was "neither a repudiation of the report nor a statement binding the denomination."

Did Three Things

Climaxing a year which witnessed a coast-to-coast controversy between liberals and conservatives, the convention without a dissenting vote did these three things:

Received the report and authorized the general council to make it available to individual churches for study.

Continued the social action commission for a year with the understanding that its educational program and peace plebiscite among churches be conducted only for those churches desiring them.

Stated that neither the whole 15,000-word report nor a part of it "shall be made a test of Baptist fellowship or service."

"All uneasiness of the minority, feeling that its rights were about to be sacrificed, has passed, and now we take refuge under the report itself," said the Rev. Charles Durden, Omaha fundamentalist. "We're still Baptists. We agree to differ, but resolve to love."

Condemn Gambling

The resolutions under consideration by the convention, representing 1,500,000 Baptists, condemned motion pictures with immoral features; gambling, liquor, efforts to repress religion, and child labor.

They were part of the controversial report of the Christian Social Action Committee which proposed that the church enter politics, industry and the field of economics in an extension of the church's activities which heretofore have been confined to problems dealing with individuals.

An increase in automobile accidents, the report said, can be traced to liquor. In addition the report criticized liquor advertising.

Discussing the crime situation, the report suggested opportunities for reduction be increased. It said there are 17,000,000 children and youths who have had no religious training.

Indiana Judge Eases Life Sentences For Youthful Kidnapers

JASPER, Ind., June 25 (AP)—Judge John L. Sumner set aside life sentences, mandatory for kidnaping, and accepted pleas of guilty to the charge of auto banditry by two West Virginia lads in their teens.

The judge then sentenced the youngest boy, Bascum Ray Jr., 14, to the Indiana Boys' School, an institution for young offenders, but suspended the sentence when the lad's parents agreed to place him in charge of a parole agent in their home city. Ray's companion, Maurice Sheridan, 17, received a sentence of one to ten years in the reformatory. Evidence was given that Sheridan persuaded his young pal to run away from home.

Young Ray and Sheridan were arrested a week ago by Sheriff Ed Leugers who said he found them in possession of a stolen automobile in which there was a quantity of liquor.

The sheriff brought them to the jail here. He said the boys drew guns while he was taking them into the jail, forced him to climb back into the car and took him 25 miles into the country where they released him, fettered with his own handcuffs, when the car went into a ditch. A posse came upon the boys in a field and captured them after firing several shots, one of which inflicted a slight wound in young Ray's right shoulder.

Former Securities Board Man Is Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—William A. Raybell, formerly an investigator for the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, is being held by federal agents here after his alleged attempt to collect a $27,500 bribe from J. Edward Jones, wealthy dealer in oil securities, at Mr. Jones's home in Scarsdale June 23. He pleaded not guilty today and was held in $1500 bail for trial on July 9.

Mr. Raybell, it was charged, called on Mr. Jones and, it was added, accepted $250 in marked bills from the oil operator as an advance payment "to play dumb" in a court action which the commission has pending against Mr. Jones and in which Mr. Raybell was to have been an important witness for the Government.

According to Mr. Jones, Mr. Raybell approached him last Friday with an offer that the case could be fixed for $50,000, and upon the advice from his attorneys, Mr. Jones notified the authorities. The meeting at the Jones home in Scarsdale and the arrest followed.

200 Men to a Kite

Kites entered in the annual flying competition in Tokushima, Japan, frequently are so large they require 200 men to hold the cords.

Women Tell the Inside Stories Of Their Work in Inventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—When a woman on a Colorado ranch 16 miles from the nearest town can figure out an invention which now waves the hair of many a better situated city cousin, there's a chance for any woman to set her inventive genius to working, according to Mrs. E. E. Baldwin, who told the National Inventors' Congress here today the first-hand story of her invention of a hair waver.

"It was eight years ago when I finally decided to bob my hair," said Mrs. Baldwin. "There was no way for me to have it cared for out on the ranch so I tried to make a waver of my own. I whittled a little device out of a willow stick with a paring knife between my duties of feeding 16 hay men who were working on a ranch.

Took Trip to Denver

"I curled my hair with it and then took a trip to Denver. Many people commented on how nice my hair looked and asked me what beauty parlor I patronized. This set me to thinking. If my homemade waver could do such good work for me, why not have it made for others?"

This led Mrs. Baldwin to seek a manufacturer who could produce the same weaver in pliable rubber. Then she traveled from coast to coast demonstrating the new article. Since then she has followed the different changes in fashion of hair dressing and invented from time to time other devices for making the coiffure more beautiful. For curling the ends of hair she experimented with a tin can, broom wire and glass beads. Finally she had ready for the market a little aluminum curler.

"Necessity is still the mother of invention," said Mrs. Baldwin. "Women are sometimes forced to explore in new fields to find ways of improving the articles they use every day. Often they know more about the shortcomings of the things they constantly use than men do and are really better fitted to apply their inventive genius."

Other Women Inventors

Her statement was amply voiced by the number of women inventors at the convention. They had come from many parts of the country—some to show their latest ideas for the first time and to find a manufacturer, others to make more widely known their product which is already being produced. Sometimes a little shy about telling the inside story, they, nevertheless, were ready to talk business with any firm ready to acknowledge the possibilities of their precious gadget.

One little woman, Miss Anna Brown, who has been showing dresses to customers in a department store down in Tulsa, Okla., was shocked one day to find that the firm had to take a loss of $1500 because the shoulders of dresses had been soiled by handling. She worked on a new kind of hanger which has a little handle out at the side of the hook. Clerks and customers now hold the gown by the wire handle instead of mulling over the cloth.

Vegetable Cutter

Women who have worked long over the kitchen table cutting vegetables, one slice at a time, will appreciate why Mrs. Lucy Holmquist of Chicago, experimented until she came forth with a paring knife with three blades. It cuts three slices where only one was sliced before. Furthermore, the middle blade can be folded back like a pocketknife leaving two blades to be used for bigger chunks.

The ironing job is done with greater ease now since Mrs. Eleanor Uljee of St. Louis has invented a wire coil through which the cord of the electric iron passes, obviating knots and inconvenience. Down in McLean, Texas, Mrs. Bessie Blake has invented little hair wavers with rubber edges for setting the wave after washing.

Burnt gravy and scorched white sauce will be no more when Mrs. Margaret Hess of Morocco, Ind., finds a manufacturer for her new-fangled cooking spoon made of stainless steel. The bowl of the spoon swings at the end of the handle and contacts the bottom of the pan much better than the ordinary spoon, she says. Besides there are little holes in the bowl of the spoon making it as good as an egg beater for creaming cake batter, she points out.

Improved Garter

It took Mrs. Anne Hebner out in Hollywood, Calif., years to finally evolve her idea for an improved garter. When her six boys were little, she saw how the garter of their underwaists pulled down on their shoulders because the strain was not distributed. Today her boys are grown, but she is still working on garters. She now has produced a "glider" garter which, she claims, will eliminate runs in silk stockings because each hose is gripped in two or three different places.

But women are thinking also of the "trials and tribulations" of men. Why press a pair of trousers every time that the knees only are out of shape, asked Miss Ethel A. Cooper of Denver. She has invented a knee shield to be worn inside the trousers which will keep the press in the knee for a "long time."

Babies too come into the picture. When a girl has a sister with twins why shouldn't she think of little garments which can be manufactured so cheaply that they can be thrown away for less money than it takes to pay the laundry bill. Miss Dorothy Lesueur of Holdenville, Okla., is the inventor. Besides there are stuffed rabbits and dogs with new twists and turns invented because Miss Marie Subb "just loves to make children happy."

Hoover Becomes 'Forget-Me-Not' In Notables Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25—A celebrities garden, made up of flowers dedicated to individuals in the public eye, was a feature of the fourth annual Westchester County Flower Show which closed at the County Center here yesterday.

The Prince of Wales was termed "London's Pride." Herbert Hoover's flower was "forget-me-not." The "ice plant" was dedicated to Admiral Byrd, and "Al" Jolson, comedian, who recently adopted an infant son, earned the appellation, "poppy." A snapdragon was dedicated to Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson; an orchid to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, feminist, and Robert Moses, New York's Park Commissioner, was found among the "bulrushes."

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Governor, opened the show. There were more than 300 classes for amateur, junior, professional and commercial growers and 99 classes in fine and domestic arts.

A new orchid developed by Robert Jewell was named the "King's Orchid" and dedicated, in this silver jubilee year, to George V of England.

This year's show was the first to be held since its sponsors incorporated as the Westchester County Horticultural and Agricultural Association. The organization represents individuals, 40 Westchester clubs of the Federated Garden Clubs of the state, other horticultural societies, the county farm bureau and commercial growers.

Historians Plan Markers On North Carolina Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Historical spots along North Carolina's 63,000-mile state highway system are to be duly marked. An appropriation of $5000 annually has been set aside for this purpose. The work will take several years. A commission, appointed to make the proper designations, is composed of the following:

Dr. A. R. Newsome, of the State Historical Commission, chairman; Col. John W. Harrelson, administrative head of the State College unit of the University of North Carolina; Dr. C. C. Crittenden, of the history department of the university, Chapel Hill; Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, State College; Dr. W. K. Boyd, Duke University; Prof. F. W. Clonts, Wake Forest College, and Dr. T. W. Lingle, Davidson College.

Southern Tourists Find Way to Shore of Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The summer tourist trade at Daytona Beach, promises to exceed that of past summers. Large numbers of cars from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia are pouring into the State to enjoy the cool breeze and salty surf.

House parties are in progress through the city, and real estate agents report that most of the houses, apartments and rooms are taken. Visitors from the three states say that many others are preparing to come to Daytona Beach, reputed "Atlantic City of the South."

Lumber Exports Climb

Lumber exports from the United States during the first quarter of this year increased 33 per cent over exports in the corresponding period of 1934.

Edison Foundation Is Incorporated To Keep Up Air Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, formed to focus the attention of the world upon "the works and memory of a man whose light now shines throughout the civilized universe," has been incorporated under the membership corporation laws of the State of New York, according to announcement today by William S. Barstow, president of the Edison Pioneers, a body of co-workers with the inventor.

Commemorating the inventor's efforts in the advancement of world progress and sponsored jointly by the Edison Pioneers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the charter of the Foundation has "for its particular objects the advancement and diffusion of knowledge in the fields of physics, chemistry and the engineering arts and sciences, both basic and applied."

Mr. Barstow said that a national campaign to obtain funds for the Foundation would be inaugurated the week of Oct. 21.

"One of the aims of the foundation," he declared, "is to continue and perpetuate Edison scholarships, initiated by Mr. Edison, for the better preparation of American youth along technical educational lines."

Citation Reveals Wiley's Heroism as Macon Sank

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Disclosure that Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley rescued a brother officer in the crash of the dirigible Macon was made yesterday by Secretary Swanson when he commended the commander for his "heroic and prompt action."

Secretary Swanson revealed that Lieut. George Campbell, junior grade, of Springfield, Ohio, was struck by a part of the ship as it fell into the sea off the California coast last February. He was about to be carried under when Wiley, commander of the ship, swam to him and towed him to a life raft.

Iron Factory Is Held Benevolent Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Atty. Gen. Albert A. Carmichael has ruled that the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, of Birmingham, is a "benevolent corporation" and as such is not subject to franchise taxes, "if the terms of trust created under the will of John J. Eagan have been carried out."

The Eagan will placed 1085 shares of American Cast Iron Pipe stock in the hands of a board of trustees for the benefit of employees. It specifically stated that a "living wage" was to be paid, and that all profits should be spent for the benefit of employees.

In requesting the attorney general's ruling, Tax Commissioner Henry Long listed among uses to which the profits had been put, bath houses, service department, medical dispensary, safety department, Y. M. C. A., pension board, sick and accident benefits, housing, Christmas week vacation wages, continuous service bonus and premiums, group insurance for employees, unemployment wages, pensions and other items.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

England

HARROGATE
for Care-free HOLIDAYS

Delightful Town in surroundings of great natural beauty as a HOLIDAY CENTRE

Within a 2½ hours run of Harrogate there are no less than 500 HISTORIC and PICTURESQUE PLACES, &c., with

129 Dales and Valleys
61 Ancient Castle Ruins, Abbeys, Priories, Minsters, Monasteries, Nunneries
10 Battlefields
11 Waterfalls
106 Stately Homes of
52 Rivers [Yorkshire
45 Military Events
23 Roman Stations, Camps, or Excavations
12 Lakes

No Foreign Resort can claim more! and withal, Harrogate itself offers almost unlimited Sport, Amusement and Entertainment.

IT'S QUICKER BY RAIL

A list of the above 500 places together with a Harrogate Guide Book will be sent free on application to Dept. 22, Royal Baths, Harrogate, or from any L.N.E.R. Agency.

READ OF IT
ON THE STEAMER COMING OVER
VISIT LEICESTER WHEN IN ENGLAND

In the splendidly written and illustrated guide book now published FREE, student and tourist will find ample reason for wishing to include this famous city in their itinerary. Historically, Leicester ranks amongst our oldest cities. Industrially it is the most modern.

Many interesting pages are included in the book offered to you free. Write or call The Travel & Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center, New York., or direct from

The City of Leicester Information Bureau
Horsefair St., LEICESTER, ENGLAND

LEE ABBEY HOTEL
LYNTON, DEVON
360 Acres Grounds. Perfect Coast Scenery. Private Golf Course Free. Tennis.
TEL. LYNTON 24

TORQUAY
LIVERMEAD CLIFF HOTEL
Private Sea Frontage
Facing South—Sheltered—Modern
'Grams. Hardman's, 2881 Torquay

Czechoslovakia

the Delight of All Visitors to Europe

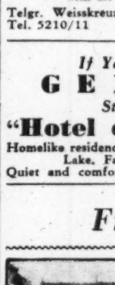
FRANZENSBAD
HOTEL KÖNIGSVILLA
THE LEADING HOTEL
Best Location
Large Garden—Garage
Telegrams: "Königsvilla Franzensbad" Czechoslovakia

London

CONSIDER

★ THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL

Consider its position—central and fashionable, immediately overlooking Hyde Park and Rotten Row. Consider the type of people who stay there . . . those who are accustomed to perfection in comfort and cooking. Consider that the Alexandra is without question one of the leading family hotels in London, with 140 luxurious bedrooms, all modernly equipped. And when you consider too that you can stay there inclusively at terms from as low as 5 gns. a week or 10/6 a night, Bed, Bath and Breakfast, you will realise why the Alexandra always pulsates with life. Telephone: Sloane 4321 (10 lines). 'Grams 'Alexotel Knights London'



HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel Rubens
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)

Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington.

Hotel Belgravia
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
250 Rooms with Running Water, Telephone, Heating, etc.
BED, BATH and TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, 12/-
Telephone: Victoria 9640 (ten lines)

Switzerland

KLOSTERS-PLATZ
SWITZERLAND
(Graubünden 1250 mtr.)
(Summer and Winter Prominent Sports Place)
Hotel Weisskreuz-Belvédère
Excellently managed homelike Family hotel with all modern comforts.
Telgr. Weisskreuz Tel. 5210/11
Moderate Terms
E. Helbling

If You Come to
GENEVA
Stay at the
"Hotel de la Paix"
Homelike residence, centrally located on the Lake, Facing Mont-Blanc.
Quiet and comfortable rooms from fr. 6.-

France

Single Rooms from 20 with bath frs 35 Double Rooms from 30 with bath frs 45

Hotel St James and Albany
211 RUE SAINT HONORÉ & 202 RUE DE RIVOLI
PARIS, FRANCE

Canada

Devonshire Apartment Hotel
First-Class Dining Room Service

GEORGIA AND HORNBY STREETS
VANCOUVER
CANADA

HOTEL STRATHCONA
Victoria, B. C.
Fireproof and Modern, REFINED and HOMELIKE
European Plan .....$1.50 per day up
American Plan ..... 2.50 per day up

COME TO NOVA SCOTIA
"Canada's Ocean Playground"
Visit the
YACHT RACES—PRINCE OF WALES CUP
Yarmouth, July 9 to 13
LOBSTER CARNIVAL
Pictou, July 10
For all information on Nova Scotia travel and events, write to Provincial Bureau of Information, Halifax, N. S.

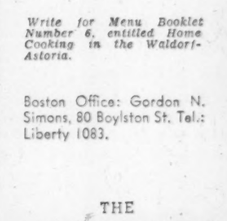
Hotel Grosvenor
RATES $1.50 to $2.50
Excellent Dining Service
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Also operating
Douglas Lodge, Fort St. James, B. C.

Solution to Junior Crossword

	S	A	M	P		
	P		M	A	L	T
A	T		R	O	O	P
C	A	P	I	T	A	L
A	B	U	T		D	O
	S	L	A	P		P
		P	L	O	W	

Massachusetts

New York City



Visit New York in the Waldorf Manner

The superlative services, and sparkling gayety . . . and the distinguished setting of The Waldorf . . . are available at surprisingly low costs.

Single rooms: $5, $6, $7; double rooms: $8, $9, $10.

Besides the customary a la carte service, there are fixed meals at popular prices . . . dinner in the interesting Norse Grill, $2.00 (club breakfasts from 75c and luncheon at $1.50).

Convenient Location

The Waldorf is a great center of New York life, located next door to smart shops, theatres, the Grand Central Terminal, and in the most favored residential part of the city.

Write for Menu Booklet Number 6, entitled Home Cooking in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Boston Office: Gordon N. Simons, 80 Boylston St. Tel.: Liberty 1083.

THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Ave · 49th to 50th · N. Y.

New York State

SARANAC INN
In the Adirondacks
A Magnificent Summer Hotel
COTTAGES for RENT by WEEK, MONTH or SEASON, furnished and serviced by the hotel
CAMPS for the Season furnished for housekeeping
CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF
Entire Course Watered
All Land and Water Sports
RATES $5 UP AMERICAN PLAN
Address: SARANAC INN P. O., N. Y.

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Maine

SQUAW MOUNTAIN INN
MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME.
A Vacation Paradise
All Metropolitan Conveniences
Woods, Mountains, Tennis
Sporty Golf Course on Grounds
Excellent food, select clientele.
Fine Roads. Rates Moderate.
Booklet.
Philip Sheridan, Mgr.
Greenville Junction Maine
MAY to OCT

Massachusetts

The Cape Codder

FALMOUTH MASSACHUSETTS
Mgt. F. F. Brine, Inc.
RIGHT ON THE OCEAN
American Plan rate—two in a room, $4.00 to $7.00 per day by the week.
Warm Sea Bathing, Golf, Sailing, Tennis, Riding, Fishing. Write for illustrated booklet

MASSACHUSETTS
ENJOY BARGAINS IN HOLIDAYS!
Mail Coupon for **Free** Vacation Booklets

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, STATE HOUSE (Room 3C8-340), BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Kindly send me the FREE LITERATURE checked below:

☐ MASSACHUSETTS PICTORIAL. Eight page tabloid. Things to do and see. Complete resort and tour Directory.
☐ YOUR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ESTATE OR COTTAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.
☐ 1935 AUTOMOBILE ROUTE MAP. Latest Road Map. Indispensable to motorists.
☐ MASSACHUSETTS — THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE. Golf courses, yacht clubs, airports, trails, etc. Latest calendar of sports events.
☐ COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS—Historic shrines and interesting places.
☐ MASSACHUSETTS—ITS INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL and ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

California

Camp Richardson
The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras.
Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, tennis, croquet, dancing.
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Hotel Stockton
Reasonable Prices
Excellent Dining Room and Coffee Shop
Garage Facilities
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

HOTEL SAVOY
LOS ANGELES
Most convenient Downtown Hotel
CORNER SIXTH & GRAND
New Low Rates
ONE PRICE • NONE HIGHER
One Person.....$2.00
Two Persons.....2.50
Twin Beds, Corners.....3.00
All outside rooms—All with bath
★ Savoy Hospitality and Service ★
Garage 50c—"In-and-Out" Privileges

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

In Kansas City it's The BALTIMORE

"Next Door to Everything Downtown"
$2.00 ROOM & BATH
MINIMUM RATE
THOS. C. BOURKE, MGR.

Experienced Travelers Turn To The Pickwick!
From $2 to $4
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City · San Francisco · San Diego

HOTEL PRESIDENT
450 Rooms of Comfort—all with bath. Garage in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. From 14th and Baltimore $2.50
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Washington, D. C.

The Dodge Hotel
In the Shadow of the National Capitol
Put Washington (D. C.) on your itinerary, and the Dodge as your hotel. The National Capital is always interesting but never more so than in the spring, and with a thousand and one points of historical interest in and within a day's easy motor.
You'll like the Dodge with its luxurious comfort and efficient service.
Single $2 to $4; Double $4 to $7
"No tipping" is the rule of the house.
Send for our illustrated booklet "A Week in Washington."
WASHINGTON, D. C.
N. Capital and E Streets

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC Chalfonte
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
You are sure to enjoy a splendid yet inexpensive vacation at this beautiful modern hotel overlooking the ocean. Bathing direct from hotel. Own tennis court. Fishing, Riding, Golf, Social activities. Delicious meals you will long remember.
N. Y. OFFICE—ELd. 5-0300.

ALLAIRE
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Ocean Front.
Private beach and tennis courts free to guests; orchestra, dancing. Golf, riding. Fishing. Boating. Bath, or hot and cold running water every room. Moderate rates.
Phone Spring Lake 980 F. A. Kempf

LAKE VIEW HOTEL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Overlooking Lake
—Block from Ocean—
Approved by People of Good Taste
Not Expensive—Inquiry Invited
Phone Spring Lake 230 M. L. MILLER

Atlantic City, N. J.

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
500 feet from Boardwalk & Steel Pier
● "Rich in the Things that Make People Happy"

Rates from $25 per person (Amer. plan)
BELL & COPE, Ownership Management

THE TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY

THE PRE-EMINENT HOTEL ACHIEVEMENT

Travel

Europe THIS YEAR!

The pleasures of such a trip endure a life time. How else can little money buy so much? . . .
There is no substitute for Travel

FROM BOSTON

Samaria	July 13
Laconia	July 20
Scythia	Aug. 3
Samaria	Aug. 10

Cabin $143 up (round trip $265 up)
Tourist $108.50 (round trip $196)
3rd Class $84.50 (round trip $148.50)

FROM NEW YORK

Berengaria	July 5
Aquitania	July 11
Majestic	July 19
Berengaria	July 26

Luxurious ocean travel costs less than an ordinary vacation
Apply to your local agent—none can serve you better
CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED
33 State Street, Boston
Authorized Christian Science literature is available on board all Cunard White Star Steamers.

ST. LOUIS
Enjoy the splendid Wabash through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.
All principal trains are air-conditioned. Banner Blue Limited now operates on a 5½ hour schedule between St. Louis and Chicago.
Ask any Wabash representatives for information—or write H. E. Watts . . . Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.
WABASH

NORWAY DIRECT
short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

NEW ZEALAND
New Low Rates. Vancouver, Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, Auckland, Sydney. Go on the modern and luxurious motorship *Aorangi*, or *Niagara*.
See your own travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Ave., New York.
Canadian Australasian Line

Washington

BENJ. FRANKLIN

Seattle's New Hotel
350 Rooms all with bath
In the center of retail shopping and theatre district.
Rates $2.50 up.

The Calhoun

Rates from 1.50
Shopping District. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony
SEATTLE

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential tourist yet near to fireproof refined atmosphere business center
729 S.W. 15th AVE
PORTLAND · OREGON

HOTEL ARTHUR
Quiet, homelike, modern. Within two blocks of shopping district.
$1.00 to $1.50 single.
Special weekly and monthly rates
Beacon 7244
726 S. W. 11th Avenue, Near Morrison
PORTLAND, OREGON

San Francisco

HOTEL COURT
BUSH AT STOCKTON STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location. Congenial surroundings. $1.50 to $2.00, detached bath $2.00 to $4.00 with bath.
Special rates by week or month. Owner management. Mr and Mrs C. A. BARNES.

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Listed Stock Quotations • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Distribution-of-Wealth Tax Program Unsettles Stock Market

Market Tendency Reactionary In Active Trading

By **Forrest Price**

Stocks retreated.

The decline in the market was nothing to get excited about.

It was an orderly affair.

Some good recoveries took place after the early sharp setback. Then selling was renewed toward the close.

Total sales were in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 shares.

Although the market was due for a technical recession because it had enjoyed a pretty good rise, the decline was accelerated by reports from Washington that President Roosevelt demanded that his distribution-of-wealth tax program be put through the present session of Congress.

But constructive forces were still bullishly inclined. They contended that the reaction was natural and needed.

Stocks can't go one way all the time.

Eastman Kodak dropped * point. Thu3 preferred went to a new high by advancing 5½ points above its last previous sale.

Engineers Public Service 5 per cent declined 3 points, and the 6 per cent more than a point.

U. S. Gypsum receded more than 3 points. International Business Machines was off nearly 4 points at one time.

Among other substantial losers were Columbia Pictures, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Sears Roebuck, Air Reduction, Case, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, American Can, Armour of Illinois, Corn Products, Macy, Minneapolis Moline preferred, Cerro de Pasco, and U. S. Smelting.

Hat Corp. preferred was up 4 points to a new high at one time. Radio B was up 1½ to a new high. Other gainers were Allied Chemical, American Car & Foundry, Atchison common and preferred.

In the bond division secondary rails and utilities were for sale at lower prices. Some of these dropped a point or so. United States Governments moved narrowly. Foreign governments were mostly up.

Among the major commodities trading was rather perfunctory. Chicago wheat prices were inclined to sag most of the day. Cotton prices moved in a very narrow range.

The United States Supreme Court will be a busy institution from now on indefinitely if plans for testing the constitutionality of more of the New Deal projects are carried out.

And inasmuch as the matters involved are of immense importance to business as well as the individual there seems to be little doubt that the new laws will be tested as to their legality.

Reports persist that the work relief program of the Administration will be early brought to trial before the Supreme Court and that it will take the form of an injunction to prohibit the Treasury from making the enormous expenditures provided for.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; "blue chip" issues lead decline.

Bonds: Easy; secondary rails resistant.

Curb: Lower; specialties sag.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Far Eastern currencies weak.

Cotton: Quiet; July liquidation; favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; disappointing spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; better harvest weather.

Corn: About steady; crop delays.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: 10-15 cents lower; practical top 9.55.

Foreign

London: Although business slowed down, a good tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange today. Gilt-edged securities were maintained despite the flotation of many new issues, and German bonds, Argentine rails, and gold mining shares improved. Industrials were quiet, and the market closed steady.

Paris: Rentes and industrial shares declined in a very quiet session on the Bourse today. International issues were irregular. The market closed weak.

Berlin: With trading inactive, quotations on the Boerse slipped slightly under yesterday's level. The closing was calm.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	25¼	27¼	Manhattan	20	23
City	23¾	25¾	Public	29	31
Commercial	136	146	Trade Bank	11	15
Fifth Av	990	1050	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1520	1600			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	59	65	Fulton	220	250
Banca C I	140	150	Guaranty	257	267
Bk NY&T	357	370	Irving	12¼	14½
Bronx	4	6	Kings Co	1650	1700
Brooklyn	83	90	Law Tle&G	1½	2½
Cen Hanovr	106	116	M'facturers	22	24½
Chemical	39¾	43	New York	94	100
County	36	38	Title Guar	5	6½
Empire	16	19	Unit States	1620	1700

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	32	35	Merchants	310	330
N Shawmut	20	22	Second Nat	103	120

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	45	50	Harris T&S	205	225
First Nat	110	120	Northern Tr	440	460

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	34¾	36	Home	27¾	30
Am Alliance	23¾	26	North River	24¾	26½
Gt America	25	27	Spgfld Fire	118	128
Hartford	74	80	U S Fire	49	54

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	83.5	97.1	95.3	69.1
Month ago	79.9	96.4	92.9	68.5
Year ago	88.7	89.1	87.1	65.2
1935 high	87.8	97.1	95.3	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	68.5
1934 high	98.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	43.8	40.0	65.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	109.9	Year ago	107.3
Month ago	109.6	1935 low	107.9
1935 high	110.3	1935 low	99.1
1934 high	108.3	1932 low	86.8
1928 high	104.4		

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 25	Last June 24
55	51	7†	Acme Steel	400	52⅞	51	52⅞	51
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	1400	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	500	32	30½	30½	31½
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	500	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
9⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	700	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
145	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	400	143	141½	141½	144½
1⅞	¾	..	Airway El	100	1	1	1	1
20¼	15⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	800	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
1⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
7	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	200	4¼	4	4¼	..
30½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	29	29	29	29½
154¼	125	6	Allied Chem	800	153	152	153	152
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	1100	4½	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
22¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	4200	22½	21⅜	22	22¼
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17½	17½	17½	..
73¾	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	900	56⅝	53½	56¼	54¼
3⅝	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	400	2⅝	2½	2½	..
33	26	2†	Amal Leather pf	100	26	26	26	..
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	500	68¾	68	68⅝	68¼
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	46½	45	45	45
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1400	26½	25½	26	26½
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	60	60	60	60⅜
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2800	15⅛	14¾	15	15⅞
127½	57⅞	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	30	121	121	121	121
32	21	1	Am Brass S&F	500	31¾	30⅝	30¾	31¾
125½	119	7	AmBrake S&F pf	100	125½	125	125½	..
143⅜	110	4†	Am Can	1300	139¼	137¼	138½	141
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	160	160	160	..
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	17	16⅞	17	17
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39½	39	39¼	38½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	24¼	23¾	23¾	24⅜
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1	1	1	1
5¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
29½	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	26½	26	26⅜	27⅜
22	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1500	19½	19½	19½	20⅞
9⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11	11	11	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22½
34	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	500	34	33¾	34	34
7½	4½	..	Am Internationanl	700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	600	14⅜	14	14	..
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	48¼	48	48	48¾
21⅝	13½	..	Am Metal	500	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	100	23	22⅜	23	22⅝
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	5800	4¼	3¾	3¾	4¼
23¾	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1500	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20½
27⅞	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1800	24	22	22	24
11⅞	10½	..	Am Radiator	8400	14¾	14½	14⅝	14¾
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	19⅛	18⅜	19	19¼
83¼	66	5	Am Safety Razor	300	83½	83	83	83
8⅜	4½	..	Am Seating vtc	300	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	400	21	21	21	21½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	23	22¾	22¾	23
47⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	42	41¾	42	42¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	138	138	138	138¼
117	103	3½f	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	116
75	75	3†	Am Snuff	100	75	75	75	..
89¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	800	90¼	90	90	90
93½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1200	93	92	92	92¼
18¾	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	16	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
94¾	88	2	Am Steel F pf	10	91½	91½	91½	91½
140¼	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	800	138	137¾	138	137
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	37¼	36¾	37¼	37⅜
76½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¾
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	137	137	137	138½
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	126⅝	125⅞	126¼	127¼
6¾	3½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	5200	13¼	12⅜	13	13¾
73½	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	70	69¼	70	70
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	800	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	42⅝	42¼	42¼	43⅜
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	8500	14¼	14	14½	15
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13½	13½	13½	14¼
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	105	105	105	..
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	100	1½	1½	1½	..
42⅜	36	1†	Archer Daniels	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	41½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	140	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	800	62¼	60¼	60½	62⅞
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
95	80⅞	6§	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	94	94	94	..
70	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	57	57	57	57
55⅝	35¾	2a	Atchison T&SF	3500	48⅞	46¾	48⅛	47⅜
89½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	89¾	83¾	89	88½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	24	23	23	23½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	700	26⅜	25¾	26¼	26¼
44½	27¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	40½	40½	40½	..
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	112½	111½	112½	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	700	23	22¼	22¾	23½
14	5½	..	Auburn Nichols	100	6	6	6	..
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	70	40½	40	40½	40

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1700	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	100	12	12	12	12
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	11⅞	11½	11½	12
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
24	16½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	43¾	43	43¾	44
50¾	37⅛	.50	Bayuk Cig	600	47¾	47⅛	47⅜	48¼
10½	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
13½	11⅜	.50b	Belding Hem	500	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
17½	8⅜	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	85½	85	85½	..
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	4800	15	14⅞	14⅞	..
17¾	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	17¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
40m	34	2	Best & Co	400	40	39⅝	40	39¾
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2900	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	26½
77¾	55½	..	Beth Steel pf	500	70⅛	69¼	69¼	70¼
26¼	14⅞	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	19½	19½	19½	19
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
58½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	10	53	53	53	..
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	600	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
57⅝	48¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	49	48⅛	48½	49
99	90	4†	Bon Ami A	30	97½	97	97	97½
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	1800	24⅞	24½	24½	25
40½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	1700	39¾	38¼	39	40⅜
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	5	5	5	..
32	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	7800	32⅜	31¾	32½	32¾
11⅜	8¾	40	Bridgeport Brass	700	10⅛	10	10	10⅜
42	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	300	41	39¾	40¼	40⅜
36¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	300	32½	32	32⅛	32
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	500	40⅛	39¾	40	40¼
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
64½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	63¾	61½	61½	64
6⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3½	3½	3½	4
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
15	8⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	11⅜	11¼	11½	11¾
89	62⅞	2	Bucyrus E pf	200	84	84	84	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	160	29½	28¾	29	30
5⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
15	8¼	..	Bullard	400	13⅞	13¼	13½	14
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Bulova Watch	300	4	4	4	..
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1300	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	200	15	14½	14½	14⅞
60	32	..	Byers pf	40	51⅞	51½	51⅞	51⅞

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	200	34¼	33⅝	34¼	33¾
1⅛	1⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	⅞
4⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
19⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	800	18⅜	17⅞	18	18⅛
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	1000	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
13¾	9¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	33½	33½	33½	..
9	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8¾
41½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	41½	41½	41½	41
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	1800	56	54⅝	55⅝	56½
100¼	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	200	100¼	99½	100¼	100
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1600	48¾	47¾	48½	49½
35⅞	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1500	25½	23⅜	25½	24¼
3⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	60	31½	31⅜	31½	32½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	26¼
55⅛	34	..	Central RR of NJ	800	41	41	41	..
109½	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	2700	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	55¼
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	50	28¾	28¾	28⅝	29
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	41½	41⅜	41⅜	42
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	43⅜	42⅝	43	43⅜
5⅜	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4½	1⅞	..	Chi & G W pf (h)	200	3¼	3	3	3¼
21¼	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	400	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	2¼	..	Chi & N'western	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
10⅝	4¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
34¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	34	33¼	33¾	34¼
2⅜	1	..	Chi RI & P (h)	1400	1⅛	1	1	1
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2	2	2	..
4⅛	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	5	5	5	5¼
21	9	..	Chile Copper	50	16	16	16	16
50¾	31	1†	Chrysler	12500	49	47⅞	48¾	49⅜
21¾	13¼	1†	Cities Service	1500	20⅜	20	20¼	20½
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1500	20⅜	20	20¼	20½
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	96	96	96	96½
15	12¼	.80	Clark Equioment	300	12½	12½	12½	..
48	48	2	Clev & Pitts spl	10	48	48	48	..
222	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	200	219⅞	219⅞	219⅞	220
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27	27	27	27
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	300	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	17
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	104	104	104	103⅞
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	400	54¼	54¼	54¼	54
19⅛	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	18¼	17⅝	18	18½
9¾	6¾	7	Collins & Aik pf	140	92	92	94	93
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	9½	8½	9	9½
19⅜	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	40	16	16	16	..
16½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	14	14	14	..
8	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	10500	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
71	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	70	69	69	70½
63	31	5	Columbia G pf B	10	62	62	62	63
65¾	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	500	64⅜	62½	64	64⅜
93	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	500	89½	89	89½	90
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	3000	47¼	46¾	47	47½
68¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1400	67¼	66½	66¾	68
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	2500	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
1⅜	¾	..	Comwlth & So	4500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
47⅞	29½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	1000	47½	46¼	46¼	47½
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	36	35⅞	36	36¼
1½	1¼	..	Consol Film Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	8	8	8	8
27	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	13500	25⅞	25	25⅜	26⅜
99	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	99	98¾	98⅞	98¾
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10¾	6½	..	Consol Oil	2500	8⅛	8¼	8¾	9
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4	4	4	4¼
1½	½	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	⅝
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	500	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
7¼	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
59¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅜
85½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2500	82⅞	82	82	84
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
37¼	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	700	37½	36¾	37½	36⅝
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	1
23	15¼	.37½b	Cont Oil	1800	21¼	21	21	21¼
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	270	48	47¾	47⅞	48¼
76¾	62	1	Corn Products	700	76¼	75½	75½	76⅜
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	30	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2§	Cream of Wheat	400	38½	38	38	38
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	14	14	14	13¾
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerbch vct	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	400	18¾	18½	18½	19¼
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	77	76	76	78
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	400	19⅛	19	19	19½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	104	103⅞	104	104¼
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	7⅛	7	7	7⅜
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	800	20½	20¾	20½	20⅞

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2700	27½	27⅛	27⅜	27⅝
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	1000	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1200	31½	30½	30¾	31½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1300	15⅜	14¾	15	15¼
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	2	2	2	2
91	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	90	90	90	90
32¾	26½	1§	Diamond Match	200	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32⅜
43½	34½	2§	Dome Mines	2500	42	41	42	41⅜
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	1300	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	2500	25⅛	24½	25⅛	25¼
8½	5½	..	Dresser B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
109½	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	108	108	108	107½
105½	86⅛	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4400	103	101⅜	101¾	104
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	100	130	130	130	..

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5	5	5	5⅛
149¼	119½	5	Eastman Kodak	700	146	145	145	146
161½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	161½	161	161	..
21⅜

Business and Industry

World Business Men Urge Common Policy in Monetary Sphere

Commerce and Finance

Trade Interests Seek Concessions In French Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — The new deal trade agreement negotiators have now entered a field which was the despair of 1931-32 wrestlers with declining American exports—the flourishing market that once was to be found in France.

Only in the United States' nearest neighbor, Canada, has a trade conference been found whose commerce with this country exceeds that of the French republic. And in 1933 the United States made a notable crack in France's armor plate of tariffs, quotas, restrictions and embargoes, by utilizing the new prospect of wine imports.

That door is now being pushed hard by the active wine lobby in Washington, and may be shut altogether. The tariff negotiators are already searching for other apertures to take its promising place.

Wine Lobby Active

But the wine lobby, in presenting a doleful picture of its plight from overproduction, is raised—it is recognized here—a two-edged sword. Its appeal for government subsidy do not sit well with critics who are already finding many gaps and lapses in the structure left by repeal of the prohibitory amendment.

For instance, Judge Marion Devries, general counsel for the wine institute, proposed yesterday to the Interdepartmental Trade Agreement Committee, that the Government buy up the surplus California grape crop. In 1936, he predicted, there would be a tremendous wine surplus. He insisted the Federal Government must act to meet the problem or else the industry would suffer disaster.

And Louis B. Montfort of Washington, D. C., speaking for eastern wine growers, painted a vivid picture of them as a new infant industry—springing out of the ground after prohibition—and now "was in the weakest competitive position in history as far as foreign wines are concerned."

This is only one side of the picture. American exporters are interested in entering the French market more fully. One other California group—the fruit growers—complain of French "artificial trade barriers" and urge the treaty negotiators to secure the leveling or easing of such restrictions. They offer no specific concession in return, while their colleagues who grow grapes insist upon greater restrictions in the United States.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association also seeks entrance to French markets, and urges six specific changes in existing French laws, largely looking toward equality between different lumber exporting countries, instead of the discriminations which are said to exist at present.

Perfumers Enter Plea

More eloquent still were such exporters as the growers of apples and pears, who secured a fine market in the 1933-34 deal which exchanged American apples and pears for French wines. But, bringing up the real with an understandable wail were the American perfumers—relatively unorganized though their lobby is. "We face ruin!" they, too, said.

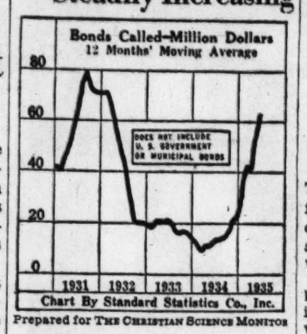
And it appears, right enough, that such articles as perfume may bear the brunt of American concessions. The leading imports from France are luxury articles such as silk and silk garments, gloves, furs, precious stones, etc. The biggest import—art works over 100 years old—is nondutiable, so has no bargaining value.

On the exporting side, the United States sells raw cotton, petroleum products, refined copper, tobacco, wheat, lard, dressed furs, apples and pears, passenger automobiles, etc. Improvement is possible in scattered items. Lard has dropped most severely during the depression, from $1,378,313 in 1929 to $22,664 in 1934.

Gasoline and finished petroleum products from the United States, formerly the second largest export, has now gone to almost nothing, because France has built its own refineries and imports in the form of crude petroleum, but not nearly so much as it used to buy of gasoline.

So the bargain begins. France is the eighth European country with which steps have been taken to negotiate trade agreements. It is the eighteenth trade agreement to be initiated.

Called Bonds Total Steadily Increasing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE amount of bonds called, excluding U. S. Governments and municipals, has shown a steady increase over the past 16 months.

Commodity Prices Continue Downward Trend During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Wholesale commodity prices declined slightly during the week ended June 15, thus continuing the downward trend, according to the United States Department of Labor.

In comparison with the week preceding, the general index shows a decline of .1 per cent, standing at 79.8 per cent of the 1926 average as against 79.9 per cent for the week ending June 8.

"This is the third consecutive weekly decrease that has been registered by the combined index," Mr. Lubin said. "The index now stands 0.6 per cent below the high point of the current year which was reached the latter part of April. It is 2.4 per cent above the low of the year and compared with a year ago, shows an increase of 7 per cent. Compared with the corresponding date two years ago, the index shows an increase of 24 per cent.

Commodity Groups	June 15 1935	June 8 1935	June 16 1934	June 17 1933
ALL COMMODITIES	79.8	79.9	74.6	64.5
Farm products	79.9	79.9	63.7	52.8
Foods	83.4	83.7	70.2	61.0
Hides and leather products	89.4	89.1	87.6	82.8
Textile products	69.1	69.3	72.5	60.2
Fuel and lighting materials	74.9	74.7	73.7	61.4
Metals and metal products	85.9	85.6	88.0	78.9
Building materials	85.3	85.1	87.7	73.4
Chemicals and drugs	80.4	80.7	75.4	73.8
Housefurnishing goods	81.7	81.8	83.4	72.8
Miscellaneous commodities	68.4	68.9	70.3	60.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.9	77.8	78.9	68.5

Number of Motors Registered in 1934 Increases 1,106,113

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Improved economic conditions are reflected in the motor vehicle registration figures for 1934, which indicate that registrations increased by 1,106,113 vehicles in 1934 over the previous year, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute.

The figures obtained by the institute from the Bureau of Public Roads indicate that the principal gain in registrations was in the passenger car field, 21,524,068 passenger cars being registered last year as compared with 20,600,543 in 1933. Revenue from state registration and license fees also increased by nearly $3,000,000.

Lumber Shipments For Week Decline

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports that shipments and orders as reported for the week ended June 15 by 921 lumber mills, dropped below the weekly production for the first time since last November.

During the week shipments were 4 per cent below production, while orders were ½ of one per cent below shipments.

Production for the week was given at 155,264,000 feet, shipments 148,280,000 feet and orders 154,607,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week from 944 mills gave production of 156,990,000 feet, shipments 155,786,000 feet and orders 159,256,000 feet.

Midland Bank, London, Leads World In Deposits; New York Reserve Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA, June 25—An analysis of the 150 largest American, British, Colonial and Dominion banks compiled by the California Bank of Los Angeles shows that the Midland Bank, Ltd., of London led all banks in the world with $2,071,618,727 of deposit liabilities at the latest published position, converting sterling at $4.94⅞ to the pound.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank was next in size with $1,909,752,000 on Dec. 31, followed by Barclays Bank, Ltd., with $1,872,309,280; Lloyd Bank, Ltd., with $1,839,767,975; Chase National Bank, with $1,709,792,374; Westminster Bank, Ltd., with $1,511,073,037; National Provincial Bank, Ltd., with $1,470,117,242; National City Bank, with $1,394,604,308; Guaranty Trust Company, with $1,260,064,445, and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, with $997,695,995.

Four Los Angeles banks are numbered among the 150 banks surveyed. Ninety American banks, with deposits of $25,028,246,669, and 60 British banks, with deposits of $20,346,767,438, make up the complete list. The combined total deposits of $45,375,014,107 far exceed the former peak of $42,707,221,068 recorded in the January, 1931, survey by the California bank.

Of the 150 banks, 110 have more than $100,000,000 each in deposits, compared with $97,000,000 a year ago and $81,000,000 two years ago. Banks which did not appear in last year's edition of the survey are J. P. Morgan & Co., New York State National Bank, Albany; Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit; Savings Bank and Trust Company, New York; Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, and Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Pan-American Life Ins. Co. To Do Business in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 25—The Pan American Life Insurance Company of New Orleans has received a permit to establish itself in business here and thus becomes the only American company in the field.

Since the withdrawal of the Sun Life Assurance Company, the only foreign company in operation here has been Confederation Life Association of Canada. The total of non-Mexican companies is again two.

Gray Goods Mart Steady in Spite Of Buying Slump

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 25—The first evidences of returning confidence were discernible in primary cotton goods markets this week, despite the curtailment talk everywhere reported.

Large-scale buying has not yet begun, nor has any great volume of inquiry been reported during the week. But there has been a noticeable lessening of the pressure of second hand selling. Prices have declined no further from the previous week's figures.

Buyers have openly expressed their gratification at the steadiness of the gray goods market in the face of the slump in purchases, and many have been the predictions of a very active buying movement in July or August.

Bag manufacturers have come into the market and purchases of narrow sheeting for this purpose are reported to have totaled at least 25,000 pieces. This buying has served to keep the entire narrow sheeting list firmer and more closely sold than most other divisions of the gray goods market. Wide sheetings, on the other hand, have been very quiet but moderately firm in price.

It is chiefly in the standard wide print cloths that second hand selling developed some note of weakness, but even here the constructions that were available from second hands 10 days ago for three eighths to half a cent below first hand quotations, were quoted this week a quarter to an eighth below, and in some cases were not available at all.

Jobbers report a lull in the movement of their cotton goods merchandise but attribute this chiefly to the mid-year inventory which is now being taken in most establishments.

In the fine goods division there has been a very light movement of combed lawns, a few belated organdies, very occasional pongees and a fair movement of fine voiles. Broadcloths, either combed or carded, have been moving moderately into consumption at firm prices, unchanged from a week or two ago. Some of the shirt manufacturers have been placing orders for fancy merchandise to fill out their holiday lines.

One of the surprising developments of the week, which appeared to make a deep impression in the gray goods markets was the public statement made by the board of governors of the Textile Fabrics Association of New York City, an organization which includes a large proportion of the converting trade, the normal gray goods buyers.

"We are convinced," said the statement, "that there is no pending danger of any general reduction in wages or increase in the hours of operation which would make for a lowering of mill costs. On the contrary, it is evident that overhead costs in the majority of cases will be higher due to the part-time operations which our survey indicates will be widespread in the cloth mills during the summer months."

Southern cotton manufacturers, although adhering to code standards and voting voluntarily to curtail operations for market reasons, are outspoken in their opposition to either state or national legal measures to compel equalization of hours or wages. They insist upon the right of the individual mill management to co-operate or not with the industry as it sees fit, and allege that New England's uncomfortable position from a competitive standpoint is due chiefly to the so-called "advanced labor laws," enacted originally for the benefit of the workers, but now resulting in many of them losing their opportunity for employment.

Governor of FCA Predicts Big Farm Credit Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25—With marked improvement in agriculture already apparent and further improvement confidently expected, a greatly expanded volume of farm credit will be required, especially short-term credit, said W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, in an address before the Graduate School of Banking here last night.

Governor Myers voiced the opinion that "to adequately finance the rapidly unfolding improvement in the farming industry indicates a much greater volume of business for both the production credit association organized under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration and for private financing institutions."

"As farm commodity prices and farm purchasing power increase," Mr. Myers continued, "the demand for cash loans will continue to grow and there will be less use of time purchases, store credit and other ox-cart methods of financing the farmer's production needs, the costs of which have been excessive to the farmer and expensive for dealers."

School Children's Deposits In Los Angeles Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 25—School children in the Los Angeles area had $1,261,945 on deposit in 57,266 accounts at the end of April, according to the annual report of the Los Angeles City and County School Savings Association.

The teaching of thrift in schools located in 40 communities, which are reached by the association's activities, made excellent progress during the past year, Major Russell M. MacLennan, president, said in his report. Regular increases have occurred in the number of thrift accounts during the depression years, Major MacLennan declared, adding the prediction that a consistent gain may be expected for the current fiscal year.

Says Britain Cannot Discuss Stabilization Before Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 25—Restating its stand that stabilization of currencies must precede any real economic recovery, the Paris Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce today studied means of hastening a world-wide return to the gold standard.

Calling of an international conference to work out details and parities for at least provisional stabilization was urged by speakers at the plenary session this morning. Dr. T. E. Gregory, the eminent English economist, led the appeal for an armistice in the existing currency conflict.

Summing up succinctly the position of the three great monetary powers, Dr. Gregory declared that "the British Government cannot be expected to commit itself to a policy of currency stabilization prior to a general election, which, however, cannot take place later than nine months hence." As to the United States he affirmed: "Mr. Roosevelt still has the power to devaluate the dollar by a further 10 per cent and it is impossible to arrive at an international stabilization agreement while one of the parties has an ace up his sleeve.

"France," Dr. Gregory asserted, "cannot be expected to envisage devaluation if such policy would result in an internal revolution, but if devaluation were to come it would obviously be much easier if carried out in connection with a general international currency agreement." Thus he concluded "opening negotiations for such agreement is of immediate vital importance."

Indorsing Dr. Gregory's declarations, Charles Rist, leading French economist, former sub-governor of the Bank of France, envisaged the possibility of eventual devalution of the French franc becouse of the imperative necessity of reducing national indebtedness.

The round table discussion of monetary problems in the afternoon centered around two reports, one, prepared by Dr. Gregory, on "Currency Stabilization and Business Recovery," and the other, an official resumé of the chamber's position on the currency question. This position is briefly summed up as follows:

"The International Chamber of Commerce has always regarded stabilization of currencies as a condition precedent to economic recovery, that is to say to a return to normal conditions in the field of international exchanges. The International Chamber of Commerce has frequently proclaimed the necessity of re-establishing a stable international monetary standard. This standard must, in its opinion, be a freely functioning gold standard.

Gold Standard Platform

"In order that a gold standard may command universal acceptance, certain conditions for its restoration, maintenance and proper functioning are necessary. The more important of these conditions are:

"Settlement of outstanding political questions, with a view to restoring public confidence.

"Satisfactory settlement of intergovernmental debts, and adjustment of other international debts in the case of those countries which are heavily indebted abroad, and for which the establishment of a normal equilibrium of international payments appears impossible without such adjustment.

"Re-establishment of an international economic system through a return to a reasonable degree of freedom in the foreign exchange markets, and in the movement of capital.

"Vigorous action on the part of individual countries with a view to achieving internal equilibrium through: the balancing of all public budgets; the creation of healthy conditions in the internal money market; and the avoidance of an inflationary increase in note circulation in order to meet government deficits. Governments should make every effort to effect savings by reducing expenditures, and avoid imposing on the public a burden of taxation which, by discouraging enterprise, and consequently production, tends to create unemployment.

"Certain improvements should be made in the gold standard system, with a view to avoiding a recurrence of difficulties encountered in effecting stabilization operations during the postwar period.

B. I. S. Has Important Role

"Every precaution should be taken to assure the fact that the gold standard mechanism chosen should have every possible chance of success from the national as well as from the international viewpoint. In this connection the Bank for International Settlements has an important role to play in re-establishing normal monetary and financial conditions by developing a system of close relations between central banks."

Exchange control, the chamber contends, is "incompatible with world trade revival." Price-raising schemes such as that attempted by President Roosevelt are denounced as ineffective and even harmful. "Experience proves that independent currency manipulation does not bring about a universal rise of prices," the report concludes. "Such measures are neither a remedy nor a cure. They serve merely to provoke defensive measures on the part of other countries and a consequent decline of international trade. Moreover—and this is a point of capital importance—the currency depreciations which have been effected during the course of the past few years have shown that gold prices decline with each new depreciation."

In Great Britain at least, business opinion has become much more articulate in favor of some form of stabilization, according to Dr. Gregory. Although obviously public opinion there, as in America, is not yet ready for an outright and final return to the gold standard, Dr. Gregory feels that the time has come when provisional or *de facto* stabilization should be negotiated, and followed after an experimental and educational period by *de jure* return to a universal monetary standard.

"Reform must begin at some point," he said. "Admittedly the reintroduction of stabilized exchanges is not a simple solution of the difficulties from which the world is suffering. Admittedly also stabilized exchanges cannot work satisfactorily without a cessation of the economic war at present engaging the nations of the world.

Hits Equalization Funds

"But one must make a start and it is certainly easier to start with currencies than with tariffs.

"The final result of currency depreciation in the modern world has not been a general recovery, but a general growth in the measures of interference with the flow of foreign trade. "One of the worst features of the present instability, he claims, is the effect of the British and American "exchange equalization funds," which he charges with constituting proof that "Governments are unwilling to face the direct consequences of a fall in the exchanges themselves."

"It is one thing to argue that currencies should be allowed to fall in order to produce certain desirable effects; it is another to add a further element of dislocation by the use of very large sums of money for the purpose of influencing the day-to-day level of rates of exchange. The very uncertainty surrounding the use to which these very large funds are put is a further element making for international discord and disunity.

"The British fund is accused by the American public of deliberately depreciating the pound: this leads to pressure on the American administration to lower the external value of the dollar. The lowering of the value of the dollar puts pressure on the remaining gold bloc countries. The general uncertainty regarding the fate of the gold bloc countries leads to hoarding inside the gold bloc area and to hesitation outside the area. In sum, therefore, the attempt to cure world depression by external currency depreciation has created a series of factors which are more formidable obstacles to recovery than were the original parities with gold."

"Independence" Illusory

Dr. Gregory was equally emphatic in uncovering the illusory nature of the "independence" which partisans of manipulated money claim for their policies:

"Unwilling as political and administrative authorities may be to recognize the essential unity of the world economic order in spite of the strength of nationalistic sentiment and in spite of the active steps now everywhere being taken to divide the world into watertight compartments, that unity persists. It manifests itself in the monetary sphere by one simple but overwhelmingly important circumstance: it is impossible, intellectually, economically, or politically, to divorce the probable future of any one of these three groups from the probable future of the others.

"The case for a common policy and understanding is virtually dictated by the fact that, in the absence of such a policy, there is not really an independent policy on the part of any of these areas but a mere appearance of independence; what actually takes the place of agreement is mutual interaction, not the less real by being neglected and not the less pregnant with significance by being uninfluenced by any general principle."

Construction of a vast network of international highways specially designed for long-distance motor traffic was urged at a round-table discussion on road transport problems in the afternoon. The advisability of the chamber resuming its efforts to obtain an international highway transport convention was also discussed.

Silver Production In United States Higher During May

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Silver production in the United States in May amounted to 2,693,000 fine ounces compared with 2,579,000 in April, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the five months ended May 31 last the output in this country was 14,355,000 fine ounces.

The world production of the white metal in May was 16,870,000 fine ounces compared with 15,646,000 in April. For the five months this year world output was 79,992,000 fine ounces.

Refiners' stocks in the United States on May 31 last totaled 3,280,000 fine ounces.

Imports of refined bullion in May amounted to 8,081,000 fine ounces compared with 15,006,000 in April and 33,876,000 in March, the high record this year. For the five months ended with May, imports of bullion totaled 112,657,000 fine ounces.

U. S. Business Failures Off Sharply for Week

NEW YORK, June 25—U. S. business failures dropped to the lowest level in four weeks during the week ended June 13, according to Dun & Bradstreet. The total reported was 222 as compared with 238 in the previous week and 251 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Retail defaults decreased, numbering 130, against 156 a week earlier. In the manufacturing and other commercial classifications, the number rose, while for the wholesale division the total remained at 18 for the last two weeks.

France Cuts Interest Rate Of National Defense Bonds

PARIS, June 25 (AP)—The French Government decided today to cut the interest on national defense bonds from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent as a further step in its economy campaign.

The action follows the lowering of interest rates on treasury bonds and a drop in the Bank of France discount rate last week.

Manchoukuo Has Lost Much Silver To U. S. Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, June 25—In common with China and other silver currency countries, Manchoukuo is worried by the fact that silver is being shipped out of the country for sale in the United States. But also—and in this she is probably unique—she is worried because gold is being smuggled in.

It is estimated that silver worth nearly $10,000,000 has left the country in the last seven months. A good deal of it probably came from China, smuggled here for re-export, but even so, there is now little silver currency left in circulation. The Central Bank still has its reserves of silver and gold, but the drain is considered unfavorable from the viewpoint of national finances.

Authorities of the Manchoukuo Finance Ministry and of the state-owned Central Bank are considering ways and means of stopping the movement. There is no law forbidding the export of silver, but since the institution of such a rule might react unfavorably on exchange, it will be a last resort. A permit system will probably be tried first.

The gold situation is equally embarrassing to local finance authorities. Considerable gold is produced in Manchuria and the Central Bank has followed the practice of purchasing it at only slightly less than world prices. However, in neighboring Korea the Japanese Government operates a purchasing monopoly which pays an arbitrary price considerably lower than world prices. In consequence, dust gold has been literally pouring over the border in minute parcels, in bamboo sticks, in cakes of soap, the hems of gowns, even in donkey's tails. About $10,000,000 worth is believed to have come in last year.

Korea has a law against the export of the yellow metal. Manchoukuo naturally has none against its import. However, as a gesture of friendship and co-operation, she may conceivably be placed in the unusual position of legislating to that end. So far as known there is only one instance of such a law; in one of the Scandinavian countries, during the World War.

U. S. Debt Interest Rate at 19-Year Low

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 25

ALTHOUGH the total interest-bearing debt outstanding of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, will be a record at about $27,845,000,000, the current rate of interest at 2.70 per cent is the lowest for any year since 1916, according to an analysis of the Government's financial operations by C. J. Devine & Co., Inc.

The debt total for 1935 compares with $26,480,487,920 in 1934, $22,157,643,120 in 1933, and $19,273,540,000 in 1932. The average annual rate of interest on the present outstanding debt of 2.70 per cent compares with 3.18 per cent in 1934, 3.35 per cent in 1933, and 4.34 per cent in 1921, which was the highest point of the post-war years.

Recovery Sharper In Durable Goods Than in Nondurable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Although the declines from the 1929 levels were sharper for the durable goods industries than for the nondurable goods industries, the recovery in the former has proceeded more rapidly than in the latter.

A study of employment, pay rolls and earnings, 1929-1935, made by the National Industrial Conference Board, shows that despite the gains, the index of employment in the durable goods group in April, 1935, was still 22 per cent below and pay rolls 24 per cent below the corresponding indexes of the nondurable goods group.

How far the two groups must advance to reach their 1929 levels is indicated by the April, 1935, figures as percentages of the 1929 averages:

Manufacturing Industries	Durable Goods	Non-Dur'e Goods
Average weekly earnings	82	85
Employment	69	89
Pay rolls	57	75

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts from reports to Department of Commerce)

Argentine Steel Trade—Practically all classifications of iron and steel products imported into the Argentine during 1934 registered a quantity increase when compared with receipts during the preceding year. Aggregate imports during 1934 amounted to 448,680 metric tons, an increase of 22.2 per cent compared with 1933, while the value at 102,799,367 paper pesos increased 15.5 per cent. European manufacturers played the major role in the supply of iron and steel products to the Argentine during the year under review.

Argentine Cotton Output—Cotton cultivation has increased in Argentina in recent years. In the 10 year period between 1920 and 1930 the number of acres planted to this crop increased from 60,000 acres to 314,000 acres, while in the crop year 1933-34 the total acreage had increased to 482,000, statistics show. Argentine cotton is grown chiefly in the Chaco region in the northern section of the country which lies near the tropics. Estimated production in 1933-34 was about 55,000 tons, an increase of about 12,000 tons against the preceding year.

Brazil's Steel Trade—The iron and steel industry of Brazil has made notable progress in recent years. Figures showing shipments out of Minas Geraes, the chief producing state, indicate the growth of the industry. In 1929 shipments totaled 37,478 tons of which 32,151 represented pig iron and 5327 tons iron manufactures. In 1933, the latest year for figures, total shipments amounted to 53,370 metric tons of which 31,078 tons represented pig iron and 22,292 tons iron manufactures.

Brazilian Aviation—Commercial aviation continued to make rapid progress in Brazil during 1934. The extent of the lines operated increased substantially compared with the preceding year. Total flights reported in 1934 amounted to 3287 as compared with 2599 in 1933 with the distance flown increasing from 2,444,853 kilometers to 3,380,433. In 1934, commercial planes in Brazil carried 18,029 passengers an increase of 41 per cent over the preceding year.

Chilean Nitrate Industry—The Chilean nitrate industry, which exerts a profound influence on local economic conditions, showed considerable improvement in 1934. At the close of 1933 only 10 nitrate plants producing 41,000 metric tons a month were in operation, while at the end of 1934, 16 plants were producing an average of 100,000 metric tons monthly. Total shipments during 1934 amounted to 1,272,188 tons, compared with 705,965 tons in 1933, an increase of 80 per cent.

Fishing School for Chile—The Government of Chile is planning to open the first fishing school in the country on July 1 of this year. The school will be located at San Vicente, near Talcahuana and will be under the direction of the Ministry of Public Education. The primary objective of the school will be to train personnel for the various fishing activities of Chile as well as such allied industries as the canning and preservation of sea food.

Peruvian Tire Imports—Imports of tires into Peru registered a 15 per cent decline in 1934 as compared with the preceding year, decreasing from 501,810 kilos (approximately 29,000 tires) to 428,663 kilos (approximately 24,850 tires). The loss was partly accounted for by larger imports of new motor vehicles requiring no immediate tire replacements.

Peruvian Tanning Industry—The Peruvian domestic tanning industry is making steady progress and is offering increasing competition to imported goods. Domestic tanners claim that the entire demand of the country for finished leathers can now be supplied by them without difficulty. While consumers recognize the fact that the quality of domestic leathers does not compare favorably with imported goods, the lower prices at which the local products are offered are the determining factor.

Uruguay's Export Trade—Uruguay's export trade during March of this year was on a higher level than in any month since the depression. Declared exports for the month reached a value of $969,630, as against $573,795 in February, and $493,639 in March, 1934. The outstanding item in Uruguay's shipments to the American market in March was canned beef, valued at $310,755. Other items in order of their importance was tallow, greasy wool, cattle hides, sheep skins and wool.

Venezuela Gold Production—The high prices prevailing for gold in world markets has notably stimulated production of the yellow metal in Venezuela. The total gold output of the Republic in 1934 amounted to 3,392,070 grams, an increase of 14 per cent over the 2,077,291 grams produced in the preceding year. About 95 per cent of the gold produced in Venezuela is by companies having concessions, the remainder being accounted for by individual prospectors.

Venezuela Oil Output—Crude oil production in Venezuela during 1934 reached record levels. A summary of the country's oil developments in 1934 appearing in an authoritative financial journal shows that not only did Venezuela retain its position as the world's third largest producing area but it increased its percentage of total world output. More progress was made in drilling and operating methods during 1934 than in any previous year in the history of the petroleum industry in Venezuela.

Colombia Buying Motors—Imports of motor vehicles into Colombia have shown a progressive increase during the current year. March receipts totaled 346 units compared with 297 units in February and 202 units in January. Total imports of vehicles in 1934 amounted to 2332 units, composed of 1319 passenger cars and 1013 trucks and buses. These figures compare with 658 passenger cars and 338 trucks and buses imported during the preceding year.

Building Activity At Highest Level Since Year 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25 — Total building contracts in the field of private enterprise rose in May to the highest figure for any month since October, 1931, thus continuing the upward trend which began in March, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation show that total contracts, measured in square feet of floor space, were 54.1 per cent larger in May than in the same month last year. This gain was largely due to an increase of 113.3 per cent in residential contracts. Nonresidential contracts, however, showed a gain of 10 per cent.

For the first five months building contracts were larger than in any corresponding period since 1931. As compared with last year, there was an increase of 29.2 per cent in total contracts. As compared with the low for the depression in 1933, there was an increase this year of 57.7 per cent.

Building is still decidedly depressed, however, despite the gain over the previous three years. Contracts awarded during the first five months of 1935 were equivalent to only 19.5 per cent of the volume in the corresponding period of 1928, the peak year prior to the depression.

The upward trend of rents which began in February, 1934, is still in progress. The rent level in May was 8.4 per cent higher than in the same month last year. Building costs, on the other hand, are lower than a year ago, due to a downward trend during the first quarter. There is still a wide spread between building costs and rents, however.

The rent index for May, on the basis of 1926 as 100, was only 68.7, while the cost of building index at the beginning of June was 93.7. The fact that the cost of building is thus 36.4 per cent too high is the chief reason at the present time for the failure of building to expand more rapidly now that the industry has the advantage of an upward rent trend.

Since March the cost of building has shown a tendency to advance. Unless this tendency is halted, any further expansion in building operations is not likely to be great, since the present indications are that rents will not rise to a much higher level. With the abolishment of the NRA, however, a great obstacle to lower building costs has been removed.

Steel Market Is Little Affected By Labor Legislation

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25—Labor legislation, passed and pending, at Washington, has far less disturbing influence on the markets than would have been true before the Supreme Court's NRA decision, says the magazine Steel.

The effect of the Wagner bill's passage is minimized by doubts as to its constitutionality. The majority of steel producers now have pension plans, and so are exempt from the social securities legislation.

The proposed tax program, according to Steel, means an increase of 22 per cent for most steelmakers, as they fall in the higher bracket, but the proposal for the use of taxing power against corporate surpluses appears too indefinite at this time to be of any immediate market significance.

Bonds Due in July Total $53,886,150

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Aggregate amount of corporate bonds maturing in July will total $53,886,150 according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 143, of which 11 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

July 1

Bangor Ry.&Elec. Co. 1st Cons. 5s	$1,102,500
Chesapeake&Ohio Ry. Eq. "V" 5s	1,200,000
Interocean Oil 1st Conv. 7s	1,850,000
Keystone Telephone of Phila. 1st 5s	4,000,000
Louisville Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 6½s	3,000,000
New England Lime Co. 1st "A" 6s	1,180,500
New Orleans Public Serv. Inc. Gen. 4½s	11,346,500
Portland General Electric Co. 1st 5s	6,547,000
Toledo Ohio Central Ry. Co. 1st 5s	3,000,000
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. 1st 5s	3,062,000

July 15

Hudson Bay Mng. & Smelt., Ltd., Conv. 6s	4,997,700

June maturities amounted to $58,009,900 and the 78 issues and portions of issues falling due in August total $43,111,500.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Student Artists at Craftwork in Old Florence

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Like Medieval Workshop

With Renaissance Spirit, the Royal Art Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

THE city of Florence has, from early days, been celebrated for its artists and craftsmen and for its practical methods of training. Today the Royal Institute of Art aims at giving its students just such a practical training as was given in the medieval workshops. The teaching is thorough and combines practice and theory in carefully graded and comprehensive ways.

The institute occupies the *Scuderia*, the old royal stables, situated in extensive grounds just outside the *Porta Romana* (Roman Gate). The spacious halls of what was once the huge riding school, now serve as classrooms, studios, laboratories and museums.

The Royal Institute, established in its present location in 1924, grew out of the former Professional School of Decorative Arts. Its board of governors include men distinguished in the Italian art world. Under the active and intelligent direction of its former principal, Prof. Mario Salvini, and its present principal, Prof. Ferruccio Pasqui, the institute has won the warm admiration of experts and art instructors from some of the leading European and American colleges and schools of art.

Eight-Year Course

The students, who attend eight hours daily throughout the school year, range from about 14 to 22 years of age. The full course, for those wishing to take the advanced examinations as instructors in one or other of the departments, lasts normally eight years. The first year is devoted to practical and theoretical studies. Elementary pupils are trained in drawing, modeling and color work, and this laboratory work is supplemented by such studies as arithmetic, geometry, perspective and other subjects essential to the preparation of the student.

After the first year, students pass into specialized sections which represent, as far as possible, the *botteghe* (craft workshops) of the Renaissance, the boys working with and around a master.

The institute is divided into many sections, providing training in various branches of arts and crafts.

The section of decorative architecture gives instruction in architectural and constructive design and allied branches. Fresco, tempera and *graffito* work is taught, and all students are required, whatever course they follow, to study the elements of architecture as a basis for their specialized work.

Industrial Decoration

There are also sections for industrial decoration as applied to fabrics, wallpapers, lace, tapestries, hangings and signboards; for mosaic, including *pietra dura* work and glass inlay; for decorative sculpture which includes modeling, stucco, cement, marble and stone work; terra cotta; molding in glass, and like processes. The graphic arts department includes lithography, wood engraving, etching, printing and binding. The woodwork department gives training in furniture designing, carving, inlay, turning, and such handicrafts. There are also departments for teaching the glass and ceramic arts, enamel, the fusing of metals, textiles, and other branches of arts and crafts.

In each department the students are required to gain a knowledge of the basic principles and fundamental rules and processes of the craft they intend to follow. In the department of graphic arts students acquire sufficient understanding of typographical work to qualify them to select, arrange and control the type and layout of their page. They learn the technique of wood engraving, lithography and *acquaforte* so as to be able to decorate a book as required and to understand the printing process sufficiently to control the imprints. There is a special course for the designing of lining and endpapers. Hand-presses, for the printing of proofs, enable students to test their own work in the most practical way.

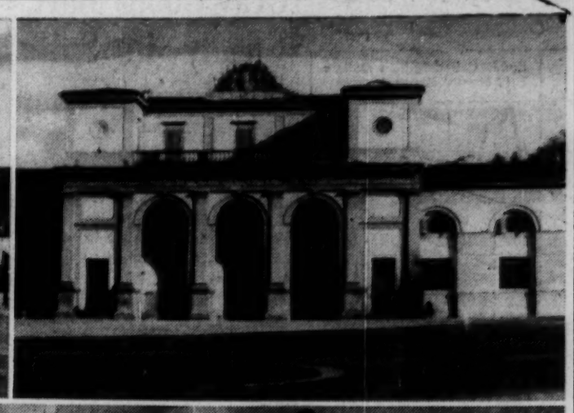
Students of industrial decoration are required to learn the technique of this and allied crafts, in order to equip them to carry out commissions along these lines.

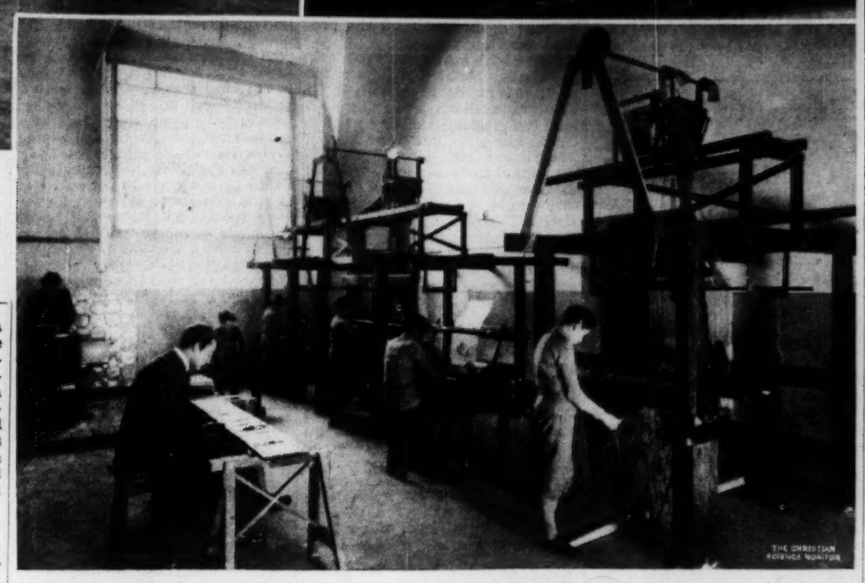
A special section is devoted to the decoration of fabrics, applied in various manners and by means of various techniques, and students must study the types of material and design, work out patterns in practical diagrams for weaving, learn to set them up on looms, to weave and to dye.

In addition to manual and laboratory work teaching is given in mathematics, perspective, bookkeeping, chemistry, physics, technology and so on. General culture includes study of the Italian and French languages, history, geography, citizenship and kindred matters, and the history of art.

As the advancing courses become more specialized, instruction is devised to meet the students' special needs. The oral teaching of the history of art is accompanied by the display of numerous photographs of buildings, decorations, pictures, furniture and so on. Visits are also paid to museums and galleries and to industrial establishments producing ceramics, mosaics, glass, textiles and other specialized products in the field of the decorative arts and crafts.

The institute possesses a good library of books and periodicals relating to all the varied forms of arts and crafts and a museum. These, like its collection of plaster casts, are available to the public.





Upper Left—By Permission of the Director, Royal Institute of Art, Florence.
Upper Right—By David, Florence.
Lower Right—By Permission of the Director, R. I. D. A., Florence.

Upper Left—At Work in the Spacious Classroom for Figure Drawing at the Royal Institute of Art, Florence. Upper Right—Central Entrance of the Main Building of the Royal Institute of Decorative Art, Florence. Lower Right—In the Weaving Room of the Institute of Decorative Art Students of the Textile Arts Learn to Design, Weave and Dye Their Own Patterns and Fabrics.

The Italian University

Based on Tradition of Medieval Master and Disciples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

ONE essential difference between the Italian university and the Anglo-Saxon institution lies in its purely intellectual scope and complete freedom given the student. Since no cultural phenomenon can arise isolated from the environment which produces it, so the Italian university is a true reflection of the Latin mentality. This explains the lack of organization, the absence of collective student life and the freedom from discipline—all expressions of the Latin—while the opposite are emphasized in English and American education. The Latin is essentially an individualist.

Dormitories, gymnasiums, social centers, campuses, convocations—all of those appendages which in English-speaking countries connote "university"—do not exist in Italy. The university is the school proper with lecture halls and libraries. That is all. The student comes and goes.

The Italian university arose, not in monastic seclusion as a kind of seminary, but always in the heart of a flourishing cultural center. The nucleus of a university was the gathering about a master of a group of disciples eager and enthusiastic for learning but never removed from life itself. This medieval aspect still remains. There are neither residence nor attendance requirements. The student lives and studies where and how he pleases. The idea of a faculty serving as a kind of intellectual and moral police force would be considered ridiculous. If a student wishes to prepare for his examinations with books and tutors he need never attend a lecture. After registration and payment of fees (this being possible by proxy) the student is at liberty to prepare his examination how and where he prefers. To receive the "laurea" (doctor's degree) the student must present some twenty-odd examinations and at the end of four years write and defend a thesis selected from the material his studies pursued.

Examination Periods

There are two yearly examination periods, one in June at the end of the semester and one in October at the beginning of the scholastic year. Usually the student divides his work so that each year within one or the other of the examination period he will have completed a fourth of the required studies. But this is entirely flexible and by no means compulsory. If the student wishes to go for an expedition to the North Pole or feels that for him studying has more charms under a tropical banyan tree, no one will say him nay. It is even possible to present the examinations wholesale at the end of four years, but for obvious reasons this is never attempted.

The official year consists of a single semester though in practice it is divided into three definite terms by the Christmas, Easter and summer vacations. It is customary for the student attending a town university from the provinces to come up for lectures only during the high season (from the end of the Christmas holidays until the Easter recess). This period corresponds to the social season in Rome and in other Italian cities. The fall and spring term being so short, due to examination periods, is usually spent at home studying or in voyages to France, England and Germany to study languages.

Attendance at lectures not being compulsory, it is truly a proof of the student's seriousness and the professor's ability when classes are well attended. These professors are nearly always brilliant, learned scholars, men of importance and weight not alone in the university but in the world of affairs. They are senators, ministers, authors, distinguished for learning and accomplishment. Learning in Italy is not regarded as a "greasy grind" but an embellishment of the man of the world. Lectures are never lessons. They comprise eloquent discussions. For example, a professor of Italian literature will during the semester deliver a series of lectures on a single author. He never "teaches" Italian literature. It is taken for granted that those who come are already familiar with the material which he treats and come to hear his commentary and criticism from the standpoint of scholars. This is the system throughout the university. In subjects where instruction is necessary, such as a language, young fellows teach.

The matter of the lectures, though consistent with the material which the student prepares for examinations, does not have direct bearing on it. Examinations are individual and take the nature of a critical defense on the part of the student before a group of three professors. The student selects the material from the syllabus issued each semester by the faculty and prepares a monographic and general study for each subject. This gives him a detailed knowledge which may always be enlarged and based on the general preparation which he has made.

Eloquence as an Accomplishment

Eloquence is a Latin accomplishment neither held in contempt nor suspicion, as among Anglo-Saxon youths. It may be seen that neither cramming nor cribbing are of any avail under this system.

Despite the absence of disciplinary measures, there is an atmosphere of seriousness and enthusiam, in some cases almost of pedantry. This is because those students not fitted for an intellectual career have long since been dropped by the wayside in the strenuous preparation required in the Liceo. Also there is no lighter attraction for the frivolous. The Liceo takes the student fully up to the junior year of an American university. When he comes up to the university, he comes up for specialization and to prepare for a professional career.

The Italian university was the first to permit women to frequent its courses. However, the number of Italian women who avail themselves of this is very small, since they do not follow careers and a university education carries no social distinction. In general it is only the youths from the upper bourgeoise and the aristocracy who attend the university, the traditional custom being to receive the laurea in jurisprudence.

PAUL CREMONA

A Young Engineer Says—'You've Got to Sell It'

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONNECTION with the series, "Questioning Youth," which ran in the news columns in May, we wrote to recent college graduates throughout the United States asking them to give us their experiences since graduation. We also asked them what advice they would give to younger men and girls. We have a fine collection of replies and print today the paragraphs of "advice" in a letter from a 1934 graduate, a young engineer in Massachusetts.—Chairman.

* * *

Massachusetts

Very few ship captains set out to sea without some idea of where they are ultimately to land. Yet more than three quarters of my high school associates went to college and stayed there three and sometimes four years with not the vaguest idea of what their later life should be or what field they were going to enter. This strikes harshly on my engineering sensibilities because it's inefficient. I once heard Jimmy Durante, the long-nosed singer of senseless songs, sing a little piece called "You've Got to Sell It." This sums up my opinion of an education; it helps you to "sell it" and "it" is you. I went to the world's finest engineering school, but I feel that my ideas are equally as applicable to students entering fields of entirely different nature. In substance, my ideas seem to come down to this thought: Your four years at college should be spent in becoming as valuable as possible to someone else. Because you've got to sell it.

To you young fellows, go to college with the idea of meeting as many fellows as possible, seeing as much as possible of people, especially people who occupy positions in fields where you think you'd like to work some day. Talk with them frankly about all the phases of each that you can think of. By your second year you should be able to find some general branch of educational activity headed towards a certain field which attracts you. Get into it. During the summer of your junior year contact every friend of your folks or acquaintances who is connected with that field and try to get a summer job doing anything as long as it is connected with that industry or line of work. By midterm of your senior year narrow your choice down to a few progressive firms or potential employers in your field and go to them with this proposition. "See here, Mr. ——, I am very interested in your company because I have spent nearly four years studying more or less in your line. I have had one summer's experience working for your company (or the Blank company) and am now entering my last term in college. I would like very much to take some problem facing your people, no matter how unimportant the problem may be, as a thesis subject, with the thought in mind of joining the company after my graduation. In addition to this, my schedule permits me to take several courses, as follows, directly in your firm's line of work, etc., etc." Learn to meet people and get along with them. Be broad in your interests and develop yourself, because, as I said before, "You've got to sell it."

W. G. B. Jr.

* * *

And here is a letter from a young woman who, like some of the rest of you, is married and has a small son. This letter might easily belong in our Saturday Parent Column, but as the writer sent it to the Round Table and introduces ideas that many of those at the Round Table may wish to talk over, we present it here.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Editor:

I have been reading Youth at the Round Table with much interest and now I would like to have a part in it.

I want most to speak this time of youth and parenthood. The magic development of my young son has caused me to ponder my duties as a mother. It seems more and more evident to me that the real key to our difficult situations lies in the home, inasmuch as the home is the place where children are shaped or may be shaped, into citizens, and the nation is no stronger than the individuals who are its members.

Youth, then, must make of itself the citizens it would influence its children to be, example being more powerful than precept. We young parents must be teachers and guides also. We must teach our children love of truth, and the value of integrity. They must know that these values are real and apply as well to corporations and the nation as to individuals.

I know the kind of man I want my son to be, and yet how shall I guide him so that he may fulfill his destiny. For these first important years I am his main teacher. Later, specialists in many lines may add to the foundations now being laid. I must help him to find the world a happy place. I must give him principles to live by in a business world. I must help him to achieve a character that will help him when he has a family of his own. I must prepare him for a work world that gives more leisure than is available now. He must be ready to take his part in civic affairs.

To do all this I must be cook, dishwasher, laundress, scrubwoman, homemaker, gardener, playmate and companion to my husband and to my son, clubwoman, good neighbor, churchwoman, and civic minded citizen. Need I add that all this means I must also be a capable financial manager? This is the task I find set before me and it confronts other young parents as it does me. Upon our success in solving it lies the future of our world. It is a challenge to youth.

(Mrs.) B. P. C.

Courtesy of Cimarroneita, Ranch Camp for Girls, Ute Park, N. M.

Amateur Cow Puncher and Her Steed

Camp life is thrilling fun in any case, and may give the girl or boy just the chance needed for development. But for the child (and grown-up, too) who loves the plains traditions of the American West, the ranch camp, with its priceless association with horses, is the most thrilling of all. These ranch camps are increasing in number, and have even invaded the eastern shores of the United States. They are bringing into the child's experience glimpses of a bygone era that light up his study of history.

Minnesota's General College

Provides for Student Who Does Not Wish to Specialize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

STATISTICS of the University of Minnesota show that only one half of all the students who enter its various schools and colleges stay more than two years. Until the General College was founded the other 50 per cent of the entrants left the university after completing one half or less of the courses upon which they had entered. Some dropped out because they could not get what they wanted, or lacked money to continue; others were "flunked out" by their colleges. In any case they left school possessed of a fragment of a body of technical information, and, in keeping with the prevailing philosophy of education, without any recognition or further attention from academic sources.

Two theories of college education have been current: one, that colleges exist to train professional men, research workers, and other leaders in specialized pursuits—eliminating all but the obviously competent and interested; the other, that colleges should "lead out" young minds into green pastures, broaden understanding, and prepare for enlightened living.

The first theory had been dominant on this campus, and many of the colleges had functioned as cruel rejection machines, discarding enormous masses of potential human power in favor of the more prepossessing specialized abilities. When the problem of disposing of the discard finally had to be faced, the other definition of education which goes back to the original meaning of the word, was invoked.

In Its Third Year

The General College began operations in the fall of 1932, and now, in the third year of its existence, has an enrollment just short of 1000 students. It offers work of a nonspecialized cultural content leading to an Associate in Arts degree which may be taken in two years. Students who do not seem fitted for the specialized work which they have undertaken in other colleges may be transferred to the General College for reorientation, instead of being unceremoniously dropped from the university rolls. Entering freshmen may be assigned to the General College if they are doubtful about the choice of a vocation, or if pre-entrance tests indicate inadequate preparation for work in the professional schools. But most important, students who frankly want a general cultural education, perhaps to be obtained in less than four years, can obtain a rounded program of study rather than merely a fragment of a larger, specialized course.

In connection with this latter group, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of the General College, stresses the need for intelligent lay support of the efforts of the research scientists or political or economic leader. Instead of an aristocratic leadership over a society of untutored persons, he advocates the creation of a bond of understanding between the scientist and his lay supporters. To accomplish this, it is essential that the man in the street have some idea of what the man in the research laboratory is doing. Development and organization of this lay understanding and support, with the enrichment of the layman's life which ensues, is a fundamental tenet in the philosophy of general education, and an aim of Minnesota's new college.

The current, and perhaps chronic, unemployment in this country emphasizes another aspect of general education—its place in any program for the intelligent use of leisure time. Young men and women, out of school, have had their difficulties enormously aggravated by the impossibility of getting jobs and setting out upon their careers. Since college is for many of them a stimulating place to spend the waiting period, which may be terminated whenever opportunity for employment presents itself, a nonspecialized course with no particular technical or vocational direction is desired. The General College stands ready to admit this type of person and give him freedom even to pursue guided study and research, in a field of his own choosing, independent of class work.

The General College course, normally completed in two years, is designed to give the student an overview of fields of knowledge which will serve him as a background for understanding the modern world. Director MacLean faced the fact that this group would produce relatively few specialists in academic lines, and that it would be folly to make them proceed in systematic fashion toward mastery of any one "major" subject.

Accordingly the courses are "synthetic," i. e., the material cuts across the lines of conventional college subjects. Emphasis is on integration of information; students are urged to see actual life problems rather than specific courses as the units with which they must cope. Ability to correlate facts from various social and physical sciences and bring this information to bear on a real situation is sought.

Comprehensive Examinations

Candidates for the Associate in Arts degree must pass six comprehensive examinations which deal with groups of courses. It is not required that the student take all of the courses in a group, and if he fails a comprehensive examination he may take it again when his preparation is more adequate. Everything the student learns or reads is of value in passing these comprehensives. They are designed to correlate all his course work, reading, and study into one complete whole.

When a student graduates from the General College, he may, upon the recommendation of the director, be transferred to one of the "senior" colleges (senior college work normally begins with the junior year) and proceed to his degree without the usual prerequisites. A graduate not recommended for transfer may continue to take programs in the General College. Only those students who have passed most of their work with honors and have given evidence of the drive and preparation to do professional work are recommended for admission to the professional schools. As would be expected in a university with a standing enrollment of about 12,000 the normal trend is from the special to the general rather than from general to special.

Now that the university has made provision for the education of students who do not want to specialize, or who are rejected from the specialized schools, professional standards can be raised and student security and morale maintained at the same time. As Director MacLean says, however, "the General College and a' its processes are subject to constant criticism and evaluation. Because it is experimental, it is yet too early to draw conclusions upon such results as we are obtaining."

World Federation

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, National P. T. A. President, sails July 29 to attend the biennial convention of the World Federation of Education Associations, to be held in Oxford, England, Aug. 10 to 17. She serves as official representative of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The International Federation of Home and School, of which Mrs. Langworthy is a director for the United States, will hold its biennial meeting in conjunction with this convention.

More Vocational Guidance Needed

Providence, R. I.

MANY boys in secondary schools today are inclined to choose vocations hastily, and to plan on overspecialization when they come to college, according to Dr. Bruce M. Bigelow, director of admissions at Brown University. His opinion is based on his experience among secondary school boys throughout the East and middle West during the past few months, and on information coming to the admissions office at Brown concerning prospective freshmen for 1935-36.

"I believe boys should be encouraged to think more about their future plans, and should be given first of all every opportunity to find out about the qualifications needed for particular careers," Dr. Bigelow said. "Often boys too hastily decide upon their futures, and fail to remember that a broad and general education is the best possible foundation for specialization later.

"Many secondary school boys do more real thinking about school dances and parties than about vocations and careers, in spite of the better vocational guidance offered in practically all good schools today. Sometime during his preparation, a student should analyze his own intellectual, emotional and physical equipment so that he can begin by eliminating those fields in which he is less likely to succeed."

Dr. Bigelow said that moving pictures "inspire" many boys to choose their vocations. Romantic and exciting adventures of bridge-building engineers, the glamorous life of the newspaperman as Hollywood pictures him, and the lawyer's stand before the jury in murder-mystery films captures the boy's imagination, but according to Dr. Bigelow the boy often does not look for other and more dependable sources of inspiration, information and advice.

"I am inclined to believe that there has been at least one positive gain from the depression as far as the planning of careers is concerned," Dr. Bigelow added. "That is that boys today have given up all thoughts of making a million. They now look upon colleges and universities not as escalators to riches, but as fair bets in finding some kind of jobs, and in making life richer after the jobs are found.

"Parents as well as boys are sometimes impatient, however, and feel that time will be wasted in studying broad general courses. For example, many express either surprise or doubt when informed that journalists should be acquainted with such fields as history, government, economics, science and literature.

"Hundreds of letters come to all admissions officers asking if the university has a school of banking, a school of radio engineering, a school of foreign trade, a school of diplomacy, and so on. In spite of the fact that the depression has shown the fallacy of overspecialization in college, some boys are still eager to enter college and take only what they call 'practical' courses. Even a few boys entering the field of medicine, for example, sometimes dislike following the advice of medical schools to acquire a broad liberal education along with scientific training."

SCHOOLS—British Isles

Daxton Park

Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds.

Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, offers Home and First Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University Standard.

Write to the Secretary,
St. Neots, Hunts., Eng.

Vernon House

Brondesbury, London, N. W. 6, England

(Recognized by the Board of Education) "This School is rendering valuable service to the community." (See Government Report). Forty Scholarship successes. Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard. Day boys and Day boarders only.

H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster
Tel. Willesden 1681

ROXBURY

Junior Day School for Boys and Girls from 4 years of age.

HIGH IDEALS of EDUCATION

Thorough Preparation for Senior Schools

ELMBRIDGE CADOGAN ROAD, SURBITON
2583 SURREY, ENGLAND

See *Also*

Saturday's Progress in Education Page for advertising of schools.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

ST HILDAS

DORSET RD., BEXHILL-ON-SEA ENGLAND

P. N. E. U. School for Girls, Small Boys and Day Pupils.

Entire charge if desired.

Happy home life. Boys and girls also received in holidays.

Principal, Miss Houghton Barker

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
United States

CHANDLER-MARLBOROUGH
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CHANDLER—51st year. 1 and 2 year courses in Secretarial Science for high school and college girls. Diversified activities. Cultural advantages. Catalog. MARLBOROUGH—One year (or less) intensive courses in Stenography, Business Stenotypy. Individual advancement. Moderate fees. Enter any Monday. Catalog.

GRADUATE PLACEMENT SERVICE
Alan W. Furber, Sc. B., Director
Tel. Com. 2242, 245 Marlborough St., Boston

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

THE MISSES ALLEN SCHOOL
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

"The supreme end of all instruction is the development of character as the truest education."—LUCY ELLIS ALLEN.

Small classes, averaging 6 to 8 pupils, are only one of the ways in which this school has for thirty years lived up to this ideal of its founder and principal.

Resident and Day School for Girls
Reduced terms for 5-day week pupils.
Write Miss Lucy E. Allen, 35 Webster St., for Booklet
Fall Term, October 1

BUSINESS

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

COEDUCATIONAL

Saint Johnsbury Academy

On a high elevation between the White and Green mountains. Old New England ideals of education. Modern equipment. Coeducational. The girls' dormitory was for merly the Fairbanks' mansion. Tuition moderate. Students may earn part of the cost. College Preparatory. Academic. Secretarial and Business Courses. Summer Schools for boys and for girls. July 8-August 16—$150 and $175. For Boston representative tel. Lex. 1108.

SUMMER TERM
(Coeducational)
Enables the student to shorten the time of college preparation or to make up conditional high school or college subjects.
Term opens week of July 1

BERKELEY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
An Accredited School
1695 Boylston St., Boston Tel. COM. 9262

Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

CALIFORNIA
Preparatory School

Grades 5 to 12—Fully accredited in the foothills twenty-five miles east of Los Angeles. Eastern faculty prepares boys for examinations of the College Board and Government Academies and for certification to all colleges admitting by this method. All athletics, pool, riding, etc. For catalog address:

Murray Peabody Brush, Ph.D.
HEADMASTER COVINA, CALIFORNIA

Giant Machines Detect Flaws In Basic Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 25—Mechanical marvels which pace industry were scrutinized today by 410 delegates gathering here for the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Preliminary to the four-day session, more than 60 committee meetings were held with the responsibility of setting the standards for virtually every type of material used in modern construction.

Giant machines which, managed as easily as taffy pulled by a child, draw out a one-inch steel bar with a pull of 60,000 pounds were on display in contrast with diminutive apparatus sensitive enough to test the tensile strength of a wisp of straw.

Show Fight on Corrosion

Of vaster importance were specimens of die-cast metals and alloys used by one committee in preparing its report on the mysteries of corrosion. More than 100,000 of these short rods and squares have been exposed from one to five years in ten locations in the United States and the Panama Canal Zone.

They are being tested to determine the precise effect of weathering and climate. The study of protection from corrosion is expected to decrease the nation's repair bill annually by millions of dollars.

Charles C. Nitchie, representative of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., displayed the "optical detective," a spectograph used in tracing industrial vandals. By spectroscope analysis, the device tests deficient metals and finds the foreign material in them.

New Roads Over Old

In today's symposium on the place of materials in automobile roads and rides, Dr. John S Worley, professor of transportation engineering at the University of Michigan, drew a vivid picture of the American road system as far behind the modern automobile.

He decried in particular the tendencies of some states to build new roads over old ones, a practice held to be especially unsatisfactory where highways follow the main street of cities.

"Here traffic problems are introduced not in keeping with the capacities of the modern motorcar," Professor Worley said. The reason for such road locations was the false idea that highways passing through business districts would bring out-of-town customers, but this theory didn't work out in practice."

Averting Traffic Tie-Ups

People on long trips are only annoyed by traffic tie-ups, he pointed out. As a result of this policy, most of the highways in Michigan and in other states are today nothing more or less than neighborhood roads. He asserted that new rights of way are demanded which will circle densely settled communities, villages, towns and cities.

"The motor vehicle," he went on, "is furnishing a permanent transportation system particularly with reference to passenger transportation. Transportation of goods while of great importance has its value in the peculiar service rendered rather than in volume of goods moved.

"The total intercity ton miles for hire amounts to less than 3 per cent of the total freight movement in the United States. From reliable information it would appear that 70 per cent of the total passenger travel in the United States is carried on the highways."

Expects Better Tires

The second speaker of the symposium, K. D. Smith of the Goodrich Company, predicted a revolutionary development in automobile tires during the next ten years. In tracing the history of tire manufacturing back to the days of solid rubber buggy tires to early high-pressure types, to the first cord tires, to the balloon types, and finally to last year's new line of low-pressure balloons, Mr. Smith showed how these developments occurred at 10-year intervals.

He had little to say for laboratory testing of tires. "The National Bureau of Standards has struggled for years," he said, "to write a satisfactory tire specification, but as yet none has been devised. The difficulty is that laboratory and indoor tests do not reflect the actual results on the road. Tests can only be of a comparative nature.

Hopes for New Tire Test

"It is to be hoped that the American Society for Testing Materials may be able to assist in devising means for testing tires in a manner which may be translated into road service.

In discussing the third factor of the symposium, "the car," Dr. O. T. Krousser, director Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, former director of General Motors proving ground, showed how transportation has become the fourth essential requirement of the human race for continued existence. Food, clothing and shelter, he said, were the essentials necessary in the mere struggle for existence in former generations but "today we are living in an age absolutely dependent on an abundant supply of fossil fuel and the automobile."

Easing Motorists' Lot

Looking ahead to the future, Dr. Krousser said:

"We should eliminate the need of a cooling solution different in summer and winter, oil changes, ignition points, filter and spark plug replacements, leaky mufflers and gaskets, the need for chassis greasing, putting water in the battery—or at least make their operation more continuous without attention.

"We can still do much for comfort in winter and summer driving. Uncontrolled drafts, fumes and sizzling heat on one's feet and back take away much of the pleasure of driving. With the rapid acceptance of noise measuring instruments we can look forward to quieter cars. Cold weather starting has shown a general average improvement with automatic choking and better starter mechanism."

Tomorrow's program of the society includes sessions by engineers interested in promoting the efficient testing of steel, wrought iron, cast iron, paint, timber, naval stores, rubber and petroleum products. The evening will be devoted to discussions of housing and, in particular, the federal housing program, led by Stewart McDonald, assistant administrator of the Federal Housing Administration.

Horses Go to Aid Of Colt in Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

SOME horses at Tumut recently demonstrated the fact that animals love their young as well as humans.

A foal trapped in a flooded paddock was too frightened to follow its mother when the flood waters advanced and it was left stranded on a small area of high ground. The little animal whinnied in fright and trotted up and down its small island.

Some men decided to go out to rescue it, but before they could prepare a boat a number of horses made their way back through the flood waters and surrounding the foal forced it into the water, taking the shallowest way out and shepherding it safely to dry land.

Constitution Bars National Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

ings, issuance of securities, and expansions, not to mention many details of operation and service.

Regulation of Hours

Even here, however, the court has been disinclined to sustain the power of Congress to control labor conditions. Hours of labor may be regulated because of the public interest in safety, and so may the utility employers' liability.

While the Adamson law was upheld, which fixed wages for the four railway brotherhoods, this was a temporary measure and was upheld on the doctrine of emergency. The court expressly declared that the right generally to fix wages was a private matter between the carrier and the employee. Congress could step in, and that temporarily, only when these two failed to agree.

And recently we have been told that pensions for interstate railway employees may not be required by Congress because they have nothing to do with safety, efficiency, or economy of operation, and that Congress could not legislate to boost the morale of employees.

Greater Powers Needed

From this very brief and necessary inadequate review of what the Supreme Court has told us in respect of the circumscriptions upon the commercial power of Congress, it is perfectly patent that the present grant of powers to the national Government is wholly insufficient to enable that Government to exert upon the business of the country the kind and the degree of power that are indispensable to any general economic planning and control whether it be by specific and much criticized techniques of the NRA or whether it be set up after some other pattern. The power is simply not there.

If we want such power exercised—or to put it more exactly—if economic society is incapable of self-organization and self-operation that will avoid the indispensability of the exertion of such power—or to put it in still another way, if relatively free capitalism is incapable of supplying a sufficiency of the good life including a reasonable measure of economic security to a sufficiently large number of people who are able and willing to work, the Constitution will have to be changed by formal process. Either that or ultimately, at least, a legal revolution.

What's Going On In the Arts

Goodman-Walker's

THERE is a miscellaneous exhibition at the Goodman-Walker Galleries on Boylston Street at Dartmouth. It has items of varying interest, some appealing to tastes for novelty and the bizarre, others intended to please the antiquarian and collector of masters.

Angelo Pinto, a contemporary, has made a series of etchings which depict backstage episodes. He has selected details which serve the design most effectively—looped ropes, tall beams, half raised curtains. Amidst the confusion are actors, stagehands, and visitors. The drawing is based on a few lines, the handling gives an impression of casualness. This seems the sophisticated style which we grew accustomed to entitle the "boulevard" mode. It is engaging, modish and mildly exotic.

These etchings sit in dignified company, for alongside them we may see choice engravings and woodcuts by famed Germans of the Renaissance. There are some engravings by the Little Masters. A notable example is the life of St. Sebald in a series by Hans Sebald Beham. The extreme delicacy of workmanship seems unbelievable to us today when all tendencies in the arts are in the opposite direction, encouraging a broad, sweeping presentation. There is one of the tortuous depictions of St. Sebastian by Hans Baldung Grun. There is the Dürer woodcut of St. Jerome in his study. It compares favorably with the better known engraving of the same subject.

A rarety is the "Raising of Lazarus" by Lucas van Leyden. Once again the goldsmith delicacy is apparent. It is amusing to observe how awkwardly the artist worked in foreshortening, a method in the direction of realism which had just been contrived by artists of Italy.

D. A.

Senate Passes Billion Dollar Farm Aid Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Caravans of evicted tenant farmers streaming across the countryside wandering aimlessly through the South have had their effect on Congress: the Senate has just passed the Bankhead $1,000,000,000 farm tenant bill.

Whether for good or ill, the Bankhead bill opens a new chapter in the Federal Government's relation to the farmer: It is the first serious attempt ever made in the United States to grapple with the problem of farm tenancy, which, up to this time, has hardly been recognized as a problem.

Census figures, however, read into the hearings show that 42.4 per cent of all American farmers were tenants in 1930, and with the rapid growth of tenancy it is estimated that the number may be as much as 50 per cent at present.

Causes Varying Comment

The far-reaching nature of the Bankhead bill was made evident by the widespread difference in Senate comments it evoked.

The conservative Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado declared it was "either a futile gesture, or an entering wedge to a program that will literally destroy the ability of the United States to borrow money"; while advocates of the plan, on the other hand, hailed it as the beginning of a long-needed reform.

The bill has been drastically revised since it was precipitously thrown back to committee by the Senate after several days of preliminary debate. Indeed, the whole wording of the measure has been changed, and all provisions tightened up.

$300,000,000 in Three Years

The comptroller general will now supervise financial details, no land will be purchased without the services of professional appraisers, all officials will be under civil service, tenant farmers will be permitted to lease as well as to buy farms, and a preliminary experimental period is arranged under a provision limiting the money that may be used in the first year to $50,000,000, and the money in the first three years to $300,000,000.

The bill will not require immediate new grants, for money will be taken from existing emergency relief funds, or possibly from soil erosion and reforestation funds.

When the House passes the bill, as expected, the United States Government will be, for the first time, directly in the business of farm tenancy.

Must Pass Court Test

How long it stays will depend on the Supreme Court.

In Senate debates, there were declarations that the bill was unconstitutional, which have become so lately common, however, as regards pending new deal legislation that they are taken for granted, and ignored.

In entering this vast new field, even advocates of the measure say the first step is experimental. Submerged tenant populations in European countries—Germany, Denmark, Finland and others—have been rescued by paternalistic governments, they say.

Ireland, for example, by a 40-year tenant-aid program, has been changed from a country of tenants to a country of small landowners. The present bill appears to be a first groping effort to accomplish the same objective among American tenants, particularly in the South.

How Plan Unfolds

The bill sets up a farmers home corporation, capitalized at $50,000,000, with power to issue guaranteed bonds up to $1,000,000,000, to provide cheap federal credit for farm tenants. None of the bonds may be issued the first year.

Loans would be made to buy farms, farmhouses, livestock equiment, machinery, furnishings and supplies. The corporation may buy farms as well as sell or lease them. Tenants who are loaned money for farms are hedged with restrictions to prevent their subsequent sale back to landlords or speculators.

The bill further provides restrictions on the kind and size of farms that may be dealt with, emphasis being on small ones.

Mr. Adams, an opponent of the bill, stressed the extraordinary nature of the experiment.

Amounts to Gifts

"It is proposed to take care of the man who is a tenant," he said, "and to provide him a farm at Government cost, he to owe the full amount of the purchase price, but to contribute no down payment, no equity."

"And in addition to the amount loaned on the farm," interjected Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, another opponent, "credit is to be extended for the purchase of machinery and other personal property."

Nevertheless the purpose of the far-reaching bill is approved by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and a variety of sociologists, Mr. Wallace declaring that "disintegration of the farm system in the South" requires drastic steps.

The bill passed the Senate yesterday 45 to 32.

Plane Crash Kills 14

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 25 (AP)—Fourteen persons died yesterday in the flaming wreckage of two planes which crashed at an airfield in Medellin, 200 miles northwest of here. The victims included Carlos Gardel, South American movie player, and Ernesto Samper, known as "The Lindbergh of Colombia."

According to one version, the plane piloted by Samper, taking off in the wind, crashed into another craft, owned by the Scadta, a German firm.

Better Housing Not Tied to Kitchen Sink

(Continued from Page 1)

to manage or assist in the management of housing projects. This is in line with what housing experts have pointed out in their studies, for they have observed that housing ventures are successful only when the families in so-called model houses are helped to carry on congenial community life.

Modern home economics should give valuable training for staff persons in housing projects, Miss Atwater thought, but she added quickly that she thought it would be unwise to put emphasis on training for positions at present. It will be a good while, she said, before any large number of managerial positions for housing projects are open.

Better now, she said, to approach the subject from the standpoint of citizen interest rather than careers. She hoped, however, to see what she called the "home economics point of view" represented in housing plans. That is, good housing should be thought of not merely in terms of architecture and construction, but as "a setting for successful family life."

Junior and senior high school years are probably the educational levels best suited to teaching housing because of the interest which youth has in homes and the possibility of interesting such large numbers of young people, said Miss Edna Amidon, of the United States office of education. Boys and girls can be brought to realize, she said, that the cost of housing in this country can be reduced and at the same time facilities improved through co-operative effort.

Plea for Federal Standards

A plea to the American Home Economics Association to support the housing standards set by the FHA was made by John Ihlder, a city planner and executive officer for the Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia charged with ridding the national capital of 200 alley slums. These standards are under attack by some short-sighted commercial interests, he said, and need able defenders.

"No one knows better than a home economist," he continued, "the handicaps upon family life imposed by unfavorable environment. No one should be more determined than a home economist in refusing to accept those handicaps as permanent.

"The home economist has a distinct contribution to make because of her preoccupation with the child in the family. Her knowledge of the different requirements of different types of families should make her an invaluable adviser whatever type of dwelling may be erected, and perhaps on what type of dwelling may be erected, and perhaps on what type should be erected.

Fitted by Experience

"Her acquaintance with the actual functioning of the family in the different economic strata should equip her to advise on what is, or is not socially and economically desirable in the equipment of the dwelling or of the estate.

"Should laundry tubs be installed? The answer may depend upon the excellence and the cost of wet-wash service by commercial laundries. Should there be an estate playground? The answer may depend upon the neighboring population."

The most significant contribution of the home economist, however Mr. Ihlder declared, is in helping to "make new communities, remake old ones." On this point the home economists meeting here were in agreement. Changes in home economics curricula already reflect this point of view.

Rhode Island Drys To Unmask Liquor For Nation's Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25—Adopting a new motto—"Temperance in the use of things that are good and total abstinence from poisons like alcohol"—the Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island plans a broad campaign for industrial recovery by "telling the truth about liquor."

The facts the League has amassed are aimed at breaking down such often repeated fallacies as—"drinking is an accomplishment"—"cocktails enliven wholesome parties"—"whether I drink or not is my business"—"selling liquor is good business"—"liquor taxes are a good source of federal income."

The first attack, according to the Rev. George B. Safford, state superintendent of the league, will be aimed at tearing away the cloak of decency from the liquor business.

Point 2 for the attack—teach the consuming market, mostly the young, that alcohol is not a beverage but a narcotic and that to use it is to invite ultimate moral and physical decay; point 3, show the motive behind the promotion of liquor to be nothing but greed; 4, teach that vice is not a financial success, that it cannot support virtue; 5, organize youth and children to action against the tempter, and finally, begin temperance teaching in the schools.

Depression Period Hits Churches Hard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—A big decline in individual contributions to leading Protestant churches throughout the United States during the period beginning in 1925 and ending in 1934 is reported by Charles Stelzle, widely-known statistician, in a survey yesterday.

Contributions per capita for all church purposes declined 43 per cent, or from $21.06 to $12.07, he says, while for congregational expenses he places the decline at 35 per cent, or from $15.35 to $9.92 and for denominational benevolences, 50 per cent, or from $4.11 to $2.09.

These contributions included only those from living donors, and not legacies or interest derived from property owned or investments, the report adds.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMMODATION IN ENGLAND

ACCOMMODATION IN GREAT BRITAIN found for visitors without charge. Send particulars of your requirements to PERSONA GRATA Ltd., 208 Regent St., London.

INFORMATION WANTED

CONCERNING the following, of where they have resided, and are interred: John Dinley Tisdale Gibson (Liverpool, England); Fitzgerald Fowler Gibson (England, America and Ceylon); also Alfred Thomas Manger (Hong Kong, China); Emerson F. Gibson (England, Hong Kong, China and Canada); all since 1893. Write JACKSON, 13 Dumers Lane, Bury, Lancashire, England.

REAL ESTATE

COMPLETE file of Southern California Real Estate Sales and Exchanges for Eastern and Middle West properties. Send full details to J. T. ZERMAN, The Frank Mellus Co., 4128 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Floor, 5 rooms, light, airy, heated, $40; near 3 car lines; excellent neighborhood. HAAS, 2209 Schenectady Ave., near Ave. "N." Midwood 8-1473-J.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Brighton—Atlantic Apartments; small, modern, housekeeping. E. K. SCHALL, Owner. Month or season.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Sublet to October or longer, three rooms, beautifully furnished in maple; full kitchen; five minutes subway to Wall Street, fifteen to Times Square. Sept. 24 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Attractive summer rental.

N. Y. C., 225 West 71st (91)—Exceptionally cool, completely equipped 5-room apartment, piano, clavier, radio; summer rate; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 325 West 22nd St.—Entire second floor, 3½ rooms, large and airy; private house; SPECIAL SUMMER RATE $75 monthly including gas and electricity; references.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GIRLS—5-12; beautiful country; everything to make a happy vacation. BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., Caledonia 5-4466, New York City.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Pleasant home for child or young girl; 7 minutes from beach, near good school; Christian Scientist preferred. References exchanged. Rates reasonable. Mrs. Doris Norwood, 47 Beacon St. Tel. Glo. 1928-M.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

G. C. REID
Estimates Furnished on New and Old Work
72 College Ave. Tel. MYStic 5697-M
Medford, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CONNECTICUT—Small summer cottage, complete housekeeping equipment; spotless, cool, quiet; screens, awnings, porch, river pool. BERWICK, 410 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
139 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1896

COUNTRY BOARD

CATSKILLS — Cottage accommodations for limited number of guests; convenience; sports; restricted valley; $15. Rockledge, Shandaken, N. Y.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm, 120 acres of sunny fields, cool woodlands and brook; quiet location, cheerful home, splendid food; refined American desired; rates $16 to $20. (folder) Mrs. C. Edward Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WATCH POINT INN—On 100-acre farm, directly on Lake Champlain; colonial house entirely renovated; vegetable garden, Jersey cows, New England cooking, good swimming; three cottages. George Leonard, Shoreham, Vt.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc
Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

Recovering and reconditioning work very moderately priced. Estimates submitted. Makers of custom upholstered furniture.
HARRY ARCHER CO.
316 Stuart Street Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C.
Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made Garments at low summer rates
PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER—Christian Scientist, young man, good education, willing, good appearance, some experience preferred. Write Miss P-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A haven for one needing quiet and study; expert care; enclosed shaded lawns equal to private park. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I. Phone Rockville Centre 2869.

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

REVISE your manuscripts now! Honest constructive criticism, literary aid, marketing advice; special attention to beginners; fee $1.00 up to 3000 words; enclose stamped addressed envelope. Write Box J-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

GOLD-SILVER ALL KINDS tested free. We pay more. Ray Slate, Jewelry, 59 Temple Pl., Rm. 711, Boston.

TURN YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS INTO CASH
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE in the Litchfield Hills; altitude 1000 feet; 200-acre estate, restful, homelike; ideal for study; 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, antique furniture, recreation room, billiards, table tennis, tennis courts, golf near by, lake sports; delicious, satisfying meals; own products; rates $21-$35. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, LAKESIDE, CONN.

CRAG-CREST
Ramapo Hills—Northern Jersey
Loving environment; rest, study, recreation
Box 206 Mahwah, N. J. Tel. Cragmere 1805

EAST VIEW MANOR, near Long Beach; ideal for rest and study; excellent table, beautiful grounds, spacious rooms; charming environment; moderate rates. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Rockville Centre 2869.

TOPSFIELD—An ideal place to spend the summer at the beautiful Old Balch Jordan House overlooking Topsfield Common with all the luxuries of the country. For reservations, MRS. H. F. JORDAN, Topsfield, Mass. Telephone 170.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large private room with bath, exclusive suburban home; meals if desired. Box 100, 1001 Munsey Bldg.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Cool, pleasant rooms in quiet home; reasonable; 5 minutes from The Mother Church; free parking. MISS COTTLE, Com. 4263.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 88 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JORNSON, Com. 8509.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Attractive, near Columbia Univ., transportation, church; business people; also transients; mornings. University 4-5801, Rund.

N. Y. C.—Want business girl to share refined home. Phone mornings before 11 o'clock Ac. 2-7224, MARIAN CLARK.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenette, elev., showers, running water; transients; $6-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

NEW YORK CITY, 30 East 9th St.—Room in small apartment with man, $6.00. ERICKSON, Stuyvesant 9-6395.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Desire lady to share pleasant 3rd floor apt. at 67 Avon St.; rent. For auto inspection, call Som. 3790-M evenings.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FORCED SALE—Moore's Tourist Home, in the Adirondack Mts.—Consisting of 11 bedrooms, completely furnished, 2 dining rooms, 4 overnight cabins and garage; private water system, electric stove, everything modern; excellent repair, built only five years.
J. V. NORTON
Phone 909F5 Otter Lake, N. Y.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning. 99 MARCEL RIOU 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Asteria 8-10171.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED EVERYWHERE
Women with some social background to sell private customers exclusive line of made-to-measure Sydney Suede Dresses. Commission.
The SYDNEY SHOP
1196 Lexington Avenue, New York City

SILVERWARE

VALUE Silverware, Replating, A. Zissoune, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 3-6430. Formerly with Wanamakers, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED porter (colored) wishes position. N. Y. C.; good references. Write Box B-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, congenial, good sewer, useful, willing to travel. Write Box W-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER (working) — Cultured, capable, experienced; cook, sew, shop, garden; desires position with older woman alone or family in suburb or country. Box M-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position; 13 years' experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESPONSIBLE colored woman wishes housework, whole-part time; city or country. Harrison, 126 W. 130th, N. Y. C., Edgecombe 4-0623.

THIRTEEN years New York bank; have general knowledge freight traffic; also some accounting. 731 First St., Westfield, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

CENTER MORICHES, Long Island, N. Y.—Private home; all improvements; exceptional table; large pleasant rooms; water activities. KARL KLINGERT, Senix Ave.

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. Stevens.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., Perry Cottage — A quiet country home, pleasant rooms, good food, own gardens and poultry; mod. rates.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SCITUATE HOME, Scituate, Mass., Tel. Scituate 1111—Convenient to beaches and trains; 7 rooms, excellent table, spacious grounds; $10-$15 per week, $2.50 per day.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J.—Country estate; ocean bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table; "Beautyrest" beds, private baths; booklet; $16-$25.

SUMMER HOMES

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—2 summer homes, one with 6 large rooms, all modern; $25 week y. W. H. O., 121 Warren St., W. Medford, Mass. MYStic 4708-M.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 55 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED

WANTED—Piano, within Greater N. Y.; specify make, size, age, price; must be reasonable. Write X-33, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS, Lancs.
Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf

FILEY—Mrs. Pruss, 43 Station Avenue; comfortable apartments or board residence; every attention; moderate terms.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to sea, parks, cricket ground. MISS DODSWORTH, 102 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; one minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate. MISS WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; mod. terms. Tel. 1497.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL — "The Haven," Southfield; board residence or apartments, modern conveniences, centrally situated; personal attention; terms moderate. MRS. G. ARTHUR.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. Box M-2153, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CARS FOR HIRE

SEE ENGLAND IN COMFORT—Drive Yourself Chrysler—Buick—Austin—Morris
Unlimited Mileage. Insurance Free. Tax, A. A., Incl.
ALBANY MOTOR CO., 75 Albany Street, Regent's Park, London. Museum 3984.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL GOOD Domestic Servants can obtain well recommended situations by applying to (Miss Brookes) Babington Registry, 10, Ironsgate, Derby. A voted office for reliable situations.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WALES, PRESTATYN—Modern semi., 3 beds, lounge, garage, electric light; near sea and links; all modern conveniences. REDFERN, The Gables, Bramhall, Cheshire.

HOUSES TO LET

MANCHESTER—Furnished, small semi., 3 beds, 2 sitting rooms, kitchenette, wash-house etc., electric light, garage, garden. TEASDALE, 31 Egerton Road South, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KENT, SUSSEX BORDER—Charming XVI Century FARM HOUSE, 113 acres, lovely surroundings; good table; bathroom, indoor sanitation; farm produce. Attwater Farm, HAWKHURST, Hawkhurst 165.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW—Young lady (19) wishes situation as shorthand-typist; competent car driver. Apply B. c/o Mr. G. D. M. Sinclair, 11 Rowand Ave., Giffnock.

LADY wishes post housekeeper-companion; capable, experienced, diplomas; take charge house, staff, correspondence. SMYTH, 9 Brooke Ave., Upton Heath, Chester.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Holiday vacancies in residential chambers; single rooms from 25/- per week, bed, bath and breakfast.
MISSES MacGILLIVRAY & WINTOUR
45 Manor Place Tel. 204191

TEACHERS

FAMILY coaching group for boys, home life and thorough preparation all examinations, matric. "BROAD VIEW" Wilbury Villas, Hove, Sussex.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2 / Bayswater 2782

Large arm chairs; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns. a week.

BEAULIEU HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Nr. Crystal Palace LIV 3262
Peaceful Surroundings
Plentiful Table
Perfect Beds
Pertinent Tariff
Brochure on Request

BEAUTIFUL Buttermere, National Trust's supreme purchase in Lakeland. VICTORIA GOLF HOTEL. Hot water, electricity. Separate Swiss bauconies. From £4.5s.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. 1006.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 625.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor, beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1590) in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

Bournemouth, Derby Road
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Magnificent vita glass sun lounge and ball room; charming dining hall and lounges. Every bedroom beautifully furnished and looks on to Pines. Hot and cold water and gas fires. Central Heating. Comfort and happiness our keynote. Three minutes' walk Christian Science Church and sea. Terms from 3½ guineas. Phone Bournemouth 1094.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH Manor Road
SANDYKELD HALL HOTEL
Only 2 mins. from Christian Science church; charming mansion in own delightful grounds; 3 mins. from sea; hot and cold running water, all rooms; all poultry and produce from own farm; SPECIALLY REDUCED TERMS FROM 3½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL. Under entirely new management.

BOURNEMOUTH, DARBY ROAD
HARCOURT (Private Hotel)
Charming house and garden, sunny position, every modern convenience and comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea. Proprietress, Mrs. L. Oldroyd.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd. First-Class private hotel; 3 mins. gardens, pier; very comfortable; hot and cold; excellent cuisine; garage; 3/4½ gns. MRS. J. R. RICHARDSON.

BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE, Courtness, 4 Crescent Road—Near gardens, tennis, golf and sea. Personal supervision MISSES M. and E. WELSH.

Bournemouth Richmond Gdns.
QUORN HALL
The proprietors would be glad of the opportunity to send you an illustrated brochure, giving all details of this most delightful private hotel. Please write Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN TAYLOR. Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, 4 Miles—Guest house, 3 acres old world garden; river; home comforts; tennis. Abbots Wood, Christchurch, Hants.

BOURNEMOUTH, Stafield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

BOURNEMOUTH
SURREY ROAD
PHONE 6238
BRUNDON
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH. The Purcells, Ltd. Gervis Road. En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day, special winter terms. Telephone No. 1373 Bournemouth.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; tennis; beach hut; near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone: Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON. The Belvedere, Bedford St.—Overlooking sea; central; gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns.; 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 3 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CHESTER, Windsor Hotel, City Road—Near L. N. W. R. Station, comfortable temperance hotel near city; room and breakfast or full board; personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Stonely. Tel. 416.

FOLKESTONE CARLTON
On sea front; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; good food and beds; moderate terms; garage adjoining.

ISLE OF WIGHT, The Tower House, Sandown—Close sea, golf links, tennis; good catering; 7/6-11/6 a day; children half price; particulars on application. L. A. WRIGHT.

KENDAL
A.A. LEVENS HOTEL. R.A.C.
On main road, four miles south of Kendal, with 20 acres of charming grounds. Telephone 10 Sedgwick. Telegrams, "Comfort," Kendal. Tariff on application. Excellent cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Garages and petrol pumps on the premises. Open all the year round.

ILFRACOMBE, SUNNY DEVON.
Magnificent Coastal Scenery.
GROSVENOR HOTEL
Adjacent Sea and Gardens
Terms from 3 gns. A. PICKETT.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating; hot and cold water in every bedroom; exc

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15 SKINNERGATE

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

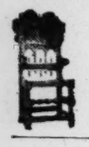
Better Print at —
IRONBEIRT IKEILLY LTD.
THE PRINTERS
GATESHEAD, CO DURHAM

LAKE DISTRICT

AMBLESIDE

PHONE 164
ALEC GIBSON
CHURCH STREET
RADIO
GRAMOPHONES
CYCLES
SERVICE TO OUTLYING DISTRICTS
Murphy, Pye SALES · H. M. V. HIRE · B. S. A. SERVICE

GRASMERE



ANTIQUES
T. H. Telford
GRASMERE
Opp. Wordsworth Cottage
Wordsworth's Chair from Rydal Mount

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER CREAM
C. A. LANGHAM
HAIRDRESSER
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

Frederick T. Birch
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
4, PEEL STREET

Bailey's
DRAPERS LTD
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

Good Shoes and Good Shoemen
HART BROS.
Footwear Specialist
Lotus and Delta Agency 3, The Arcade

FULLY MODERNIZED SALOONS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
3rd and 4th Prize Winners "Eugene" 1929
Permanent Waving
WALSH'S
7, PRESTON NEW ROAD Phone 5923

Confections and Café
Large Variety of Dainty Cakes and Pastries
ROSS
Give Them and Our Café a Trial
All kinds of parties catered for.
92 King William Street

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

GOOD PRINTING
Catalogues, Memos., Cards, etc.
Sample range, 2d. Dept. C.M.
F. TAYLOR & CO., Printers, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL—Cleveleys

INGHAM'S
8 ROSSALL ROAD, CLEVELEYS
Underwear, Shirts, Nightdresses
Pyjamas, Gloves and Hosiery
Knitting Wools, Rug Wools

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

H. & S. SENIOR
are Makers of
HAND-TAILORED WELL-CUT CLOTHES
for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
at Very Moderate Prices
Aquatite, Wayfarer & Vulcan Raincoats from 21/- "Ledux" Camelhair Coats in newest models.
35 Churchgate Phone 3558 Bolton

For Artistic Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
MAISON SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
110 Deansgate Phone 1720
(Permanent Waving from 12/6)

Ashleys Wool Stores
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
1-4 Market Hall Tele. 2977

NORVIC AND MASCOT

Choose Now! Norvic and Mascot Shoes are well able to face a long season, and keep their shape.
3-5, CHURCHGATE C. H. BESWICK PHONE 334

LANCASHIRE

BURNLEY

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
and at Accrington

THE DAINTY SHOP
Specialities—Home Made Potted Meats, Boiled Hams, Tongue and Roast Pork, Lushus Jellies and Confectionery
E. & A. DALE
234 COLNE ROAD, BURNLEY

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
Extra Size Department Gowns, Suits, etc., from hips 44 5½ qs. to 10½ qs.
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Toilet Accessories — Photographic
ROGER & GALLET *Toilet Soap* *and "the powder that clings"*

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS
DECORATORS

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

MILLINERY
CHAS. HORNE
Orchard Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea
KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

REDFERNS
THE QUALITY FIRST HOUSE
HAIR CREAMS
MASON PEARSON HAIR BRUSHES
COMBS
75 Market Street

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 Old Miligate, Manchester
Telephone Blackfriars 0837
Ask for Price List

Tel. Central 2927
A. E. WILKINSON, F.B.O.A.
OPTICIAN
100 OLDHAM RD

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a specialité
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

CHARLES COOK
TAILOR
20% Discount During July to Clear Summer Goods
8 Moult Street BLA. 5528

J. BROOKFIELD Ltd.
Costumier
COATS GOWNS
MILLINERY FURS, etc.
ALBANY CHAMBERS
20 St. Anns Square, Manchester
Telephone BLAckfriars 4509

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
33 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
SALE
in All Departments
Commencing June 24th
St. Anns Place, Manchester

Eversoft Upholstery
Pure Materials—Made entirely by us in our new workshops
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

M. ROLL'S
Squirrel Restaurant
29/31 Oxford Street, Plaza Buildings
No connection with any other Restaurant.
Outdoor Catering and Weddings Our Speciality.
OPEN UNTIL 11:30 P. M.

"Grenfell" Raincoats stocked, all sizes
Rickards
GENTLEMENS OUTFITTERS
20 Old Millgate, cor of Cannon St.

ROCHDALE

FARRARS
TEL. 3402
173 to 181 YORKSHIRE STREET
Ladies' Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear
Children's Complete Outfitters

JOSEPH FRITH
Invites Your Confidence on
General Insurance; Property Management; Income Tax Accounts; Returns and Reclaims.
STATION BUILDINGS, MACLURE ROAD, ROCHDALE. Tel. 3742

Always the Latest at
HALFPENNEY'S
"THE SHOPPING CENTRE"
(for the ladies)
JAEGER PURE WOOL DEPOT
12 Drake Street and Fleece Street

ERIC BAMFORD
TEL. 2651
PAINTER and DECORATOR
260 WHITWORTH ROAD
Artistic and Efficient Application of the Craft in all its branches.

E. ROBINS
Coats, Millinery and Gowns
Children's Wear
TEL. 3466. DRAKE STREET, ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, Opposite Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480. Promptly Executed

HOUSE COAL INDUSTRIAL COAL
PETER ORMEROD Ltd.
Wardleworth Siding, Rochdale
Phone 2830—8443
Coke Nuts *Smokeless Fuels*

EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
TAILOR *and* FURRIER
Specialist in Ladies' Tailored and Sportswear
Good Quality Furs and Remodels
67 Drake Street Tel. 2514

SOUTHPORT

HANDBAGS
from
BROADBENTS Ltd.
Are Distinctive
Stocks for Choice Larger than Most Metropolitan Stores.

Visit
Marshall & Snelgrove's
Attractive Shop When in Southport
Charming Restaurant . . .
Orchestra Plays Daily
Modern Furniture and Furnishings Hairdressing Salon
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE, LORD ST.

BURSTON & NIXSON, Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41 LONDON STREET
We Stock Lushus Jellies
PHONE 2153 EST. 1881

JOHN HARRISON
FARMER and BUTCHER
Our own fed Scotch beef, Welsh lamb and pork at reasonable prices.
7 Coronation Walk (off Lord Street)
157 Southbank Road, Market Hall
53 Station Road, Ainsdale, *also at*
"The Stores," Old Town Lane, Freshfield

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Summer Holiday Clothes
"Something" gay to wear on a Summer Day!
"Something" smart to don for the Beach!
"Something" sporty to pack in your holiday kit
At prices all well-within-reach!
For Fashions for the Fair
JOHN MOSES
of Grainger Street, Newcastle

MORGANS BAKERY
All kinds of
BREAD and CAKES
Made on the Premises
Teas Provided, Parties Catered For
364, WEST ROAD (near Two Ball Lonnen)
Tel. 33327

BARCLEY CORSETS
BARCLEY BARCOLETTES
all individually designed and fitted if desired in your own home, by appointment.
MISS M. E. ARMSTRONG
55 Osborne Road
Professional Corsetiere Tel. Jes. 906

WHITLEY BAY

Gowns, Coats, Millinery
C. M. Payn
Tel. 675 445, Whitley Road (Park View)

Tel. 66 E. H. ASKEW Tel. 66
High Class Family Grocer
Provision Merchant and Italian Warehouseman
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked. We have daily deliveries by motor van to all parts of the district.
REGENT STORES, WHITLEY BAY

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

ROWELL BROS.
FAMILY DRAPERS
1 CHURCH STREET Tel. 474
Depts.: Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery.
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters
Public Institutions Catered For.
Also Bainbridge Ltd., Newark, Tel. 19, and Rowell Bros., Shirebrook, Tel. 35.

NOTTINGHAM

For Reliable Transport
Passenger or Goods Ring Up
ROBIN HOOD
189 HUNTINGDON STREET
Telephone Nos. 84054 / 40431

POSTERS
ADVERTISE YOUR LECTURES
For Examples of *Dignified Display apply*
STAFFORD & Co. LTD.
NETHERFIELD, NOTTINGHAM
POSTERS

LADIES!
The Rene Woolley Store
146 DERBY ROAD
(near Drill Hall) Phone 76582
Can supply your personal and home requirements for Underwear, Household Drapery, etc.
Agent for Nottingham Imperial Laundry Dyeing and Dry Cleaning a speciality.

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
A. INSLEY
287 Woodborough Road

STAFFORDSHIRE

STOKE-ON-TRENT

Hot Weather Wear,
Blouses, Skirts,
Two-piece Suits,
Knitwear and
Underwear
EVERYWOMAN'S HOUSE
20, Stafford Street, Hanley
Tel.: 29352 Hanley

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

SKELTON'S

A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET (Opp. Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 DOORS from REGENT CINEMA)
Telephone 7239

The "Quality" Store
for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)

BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children.
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

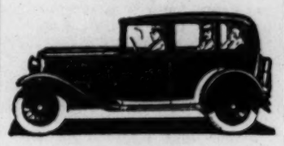
We Specialise in
DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING
Full Stock of Films and Cameras. Free Enlargement with each Film Developed.
TOILET REQUISITES
J. B. STOCKS
Regent Corner, 17 Manningham Lane

SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST Phone 4515

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (Continued)

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There Are:
"SEVENS," "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" and "TWENTYS"
from £100 ex works

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, anytime, without the slightest obligation
Part exchanges and confidential
Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
CENTRAL GARAGE
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone BRADFORD 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS
YOU'LL find all the newest styles, representing definite trends of Fashion, displayed in our Show-room and you are invited to look round free of obligation to purchase. Fascinating Millinery at prices which are surprisingly inexpensive.
Distinctive Children's Outfitting
Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
Arthur Rhodes
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

HALIFAX

FURNITURE
DECORATIONS
CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
SIMPSONS of SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
Est. 1815 Tel. 3735
Yorkshire's Leading Furnishers
Also at London and Blackburn

ALBERT HIND Ltd.
PIANOS, RADIO and all kinds of ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Easy Terms Arranged
16 and 18 Waterhouse St., Halifax
Estab. 55 years. TEL. 3879

HARROGATE

HAIRDRESSING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
Postiche etc.
Perfumery

GRACE & HARDY
SALONS: 29 Montpellier Parade and Hotel Majestic Tel. 2289 (2 lines)

G. BROWN
Ladies' Celanese, Art. Silk and Pure Silk Underwear
Washing Frocks and Sunbonnets for Kiddies
9, PRINCES SQUARE
Tel. Harrogate 3131

Henry Sergeant
GOWNS
COSTUMES, HATS
JUMPERS, CARDIGANS
LINGERIE, HOSIERY GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat

ESTABLISHED 1883
WALKERS
FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET HARROGATE

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
('SUNDOUR' UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE (Continued)

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
"MARTIN NEST," HOLYWELL GREEN MILNSBRIDGE 339
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

FIELDS
SUMMER SALE
Thursday, July 4th
11 - 15 JOHN WILLIAM STREET
Telephone 3540

JULY SALE NOW PROCEEDING
ALL GOODS REDUCED
Don't miss our sale if you appreciate real "bargains." All goods are regular high grade stock and genuinely reduced. See Windows.
Irvin Brook Ltd
27 John William Street
HUDDERSFIELD
Phone 585

for reliable and exclusive footwear —for every occasion
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE BOOTMAKERS
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

GOOD LAUNDRY SERVICE
Puts
Money in Your Pocket
Try
NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
TELEPHONE 74 HONLEY

F. GLEDHILL & Co.
96a Bradford Road
DECORATIONS
Tasteful and Artistic in Style

LEEDS

All Styles and Sizes for Spring Suits, Coats—Knitwear — Day and Evening Gowns—
MIDDLEBROOKS—
36-40 WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS
Wedding Orders—Customers' Own Material Made to Measure, Any Style Copied
—Outsize Specialists—

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS
10 cwts. Selected House Coal.....19/-
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts.....18/6
10 cwts. Best House.....17/6
10 cwts. Best Nuts.....16/6
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts.....14/6
10 cwts. Cobbles.....14/-
Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24126

Telephone 22393
Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets, Linoleum, Reupholstery and Repairs
E. Robinson & Co.
The Green, Horsforth, Near Leeds
PHONE 81065

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

Pattern Services
PATTERNS · FABRICS · DRESSMAKING
The most economical way to choose your gown or suit is to let us make up your own materials chosen from our wide range of exclusive fabrics and dress designs.
Corner of ALBION PLACE and BRIGGATE
Phone LEEDS 25210 *(Next Dolcis)*

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH-CLASS
PRINTERS *and* STATIONERS
10-11-12 Lamberts' Arcade
Lower Briggate Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality.
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice.

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

FAR BETTER SNAPS
Just post your films to us
DESPATCHED SAME DAY WITH INVOICE
SHEFFIELD PHOTO CO. LTD.
NORFOLK ROW, SHEFFIELD.

Dukeries Self-Raising Flour
Milled in the Dukeries from local grown wheat
BEARDS (Millers Ltd.)
Worksop Tel. 26

LADIES' DRESSMAKER
Edith Smith
12 Lydgate Lane Crookes

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

AT
Cockaynes
The House for
QUALITY and SERVICE
Every Need for the Home Supplied
Furniture Carpets
China Linens
Hardware Soft Furnishings
ANGEL STREET

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"STAPLES" mattresses
"SOMNUS" bedding
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
HPonsford
581 & 583 London Road, Sheffield
Tel. No. Sharow 50814

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1. Phone 23184 23185 23123

Christian Science House
MRS. SKELTON
Pleasant Mount, 3 Whitworth Road, Ranmoor
For comfort — quiet — rest and study. Every care and attention given by experienced workers. Tel. 23511.

Permanent Hair Waving
Genuine Eugene Wave 22/6
Kerka 15/6
Special Spring Permanent 10/6
GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
For appointments phone 24762
CATHEDRAL SALONS, 22 CAMPO LANE

W. E. FRANKLIN,
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 24596 — 20794

FOR BOYS' CLOTHES
Stewart & Stewart
(Sheffield) Ltd.
48 - 62 Pinstone Street

99-107 WEST ST. SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES, OILS & ACCESSORIES

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS and MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone St. Telephone 21537

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER
TEL. 70074

Johnson & Appleyards Ltd.
Do the Best Work at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
All Kinds of Repairs Re-Upholstering
Re-making Carpets, Bedding, Loose Covers
Estimate Free
Leopold Street Tel. 21374

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates.

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

JAS. H. AYERS
LIMITED
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS and GENERAL DECORATORS
Estimates Given
Over 30 Years' Practical Experience
36 HENRY STREET *and Works*
Stafford Terrace, Alverthorpe Road

Hagenbachs
FOR CAKES, PASTRIES AND DAINTY SWISS FANCIES
of Highest Quality
Finest Possible Provisions and Groceries. Cooked Meats a Speciality.
28 Northgate and Kirkgate
Phone 2307

Scotland

EDINBURGH

"MODERN ATHENS"
View Book of Edinburgh
Prices, 1/- in Tartan Covers, Stiff Boards 1/6, 2/- bound in Silk Tartan.
GEORGE STEWART & CO. LTD.
Printers and Publishers
92 George Street, Edinburgh

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road. 82 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

BUTCHERS, POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS SAUSAGE MAKERS
Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR, Ltd.
130 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "SHEEP" Edinburgh

A NEW NOTE PAPER
with a particularly pleasant writing surface in pads or loose sheets. A useful box containing 3 pads and envelopes 6/-, printing address 3/- extra.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
Manufacturing Stationers
25-27 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH

JOHNSTON'S
High-Class Provision Stores
38 Easter Road Phone 75036
30 Home Street Phone 26346
EDINBURGH
Large variety of nationally advertised products.

GLASGOW

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilt in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Tango.
Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS TO MATCH
70x90, 16/11 90x100, 19/11
Re-covering of Quilts in Art Silk and Taffeta.
Double 20/-; Single 15/6.
Extra charge if new Down is required.
A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & Co.'s STORES LIMITED

Telephone Central 8421
Léon
Hair and Beauty Culture Specialists
89 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

REMEMBER
SMITH'S *for*
BABY LINEN
John Smith & Co. (Wools) Ltd.
219 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Let LINDSAY'S
Do That Decorating and Painting Job
John Lindsay & Son
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Phone Central 8318

Colliery Agent and Merchant
WILLIAM ADAM
STOBCROSS, GLASGOW, C 3
Cellar filled at greatly reduced prices during July and August
TEL. CENTRAL 2725

"Say it with Flowers"
Telegrams: Daffodil, Glasgow
Telephone: Bell 2380
MARY FOX
Art Florist and Decorator
194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone: Central 4949

W. MORLAND
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Engagement Rings and Wedding Gifts
Souvenirs in Celtic Art Jewellery
Repairs of every description
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Remodelling THE FUR TRADE Repairing PRESERVING
JEAN DOUGALL MACDONALD
Manufacturing Furrier Tel. Douglas 1102
342, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod, 9, Church Street, Inverness
Joint Western Highland Agents—Misses M. MacArthur and I. Bilson, 6 Craigard Road, Oban. Peebles and District Agent—Miss Jessie Bonnar, 61, High Street, Peebles.

EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
THE LONDONER SALON
Ladies' Hairdressing
282 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
TEL. BRIDGETON 912

Brown & McGregor
SCOTCH TOMATOES
CUT FLOWERS
Flowering and Bedding Plants in season
SPRINGBANK NURSERY
EAST KILBRIDE Lanarkshire

Giant Wind Tunnel Is Used As Artificial Parachute Jump

Incredible, but true, the latest wrinkle out of the aeronautical laboratories is an artificial parachute jump.

For the first time it is believed, a human model was used in a wind tunnel at the Guggenheim Institute laboratories at Akron to learn some facts about parachute behavior. Incidentally Dr. Wolfgang Klemperer, aerologist at the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, laughed, it was the first time that a wind tunnel model was able to record its own reactions.

The daring young jumper who performed these parachute tests was Mrs. "Babe" Smith Walker, an Akron girl parachutist. Clad in overalls and helmeted to protect herself from the violent onslaughts of the wind Mrs. Walker went successfully through eight or nine such tests for the Guggenheim engineers.

Lifted Six Feet

Whipped and buffeted by the 95-mile-an-hour gale emanating from the vent of the huge vertical wind tunnel, said to be the largest of its kind in existence, Mrs. Walker at times was lifted six feet in the air in this unusual series of tests.

Specifically the human model experiments in the wind tunnel were proposed by Dr. Klemperer for two reasons: first, to be able to answer the question "How fast does a parachutist fall in various positions?" second, "to find out in what positions a parachutist falls, how she moves in midair, what bends or crouches her body assumes when falling through space."

At the end of the fourth test Dr. Theodore Troller, resident director of the Guggenheim Institute, announced that one fact had already been determined—it takes a 90-mile-an-hour gale to carry the weight of a body weighing about 118 pounds from the ground lying prone.

Gathered in Chamber

Twelve natural scientists from the Guggenheim airship institute were gathered in the cool dim recesses of the wind tunnel chamber when the experiment began. A wire screening had been fastened over the huge vent to support the girl.

The men surrounded the screen, waiting anxiously for the slender body of the girl to commence to rise. One man stood at an instrument board equipped with a series of levers and knobs. As the distant roar of the wind, like the thunder of the approaching train was heard, they leaned forward anxiously waiting for the girl's body to commence to rise from the wide-meshed screening which supported it.

Lifted by Blast

As the wind velocity increased, she was slowly lifted by the blast, at first only an inch or two, then several feet, and finally as the entire hurricane of wind struck her, she soared six feet above the screening. In order to simulate the various contortions through which a parachute jumper usually goes on leaving a plane, the natural scientists directed Mrs. Walker to turn and twist her body from side to side.

As the blast reached its full strength the hair of bystanders stood on end and blew the men who were holding her hands almost off their feet. Mrs. Walker's wrists were bound with rope and her shoes removed otherwise they might have been blown off by the force of the wind blast.

Meanwhile the ever watchful experts were noting each move, timing her turns and twists, and taking down data.

"Is it hard to stretch out your arms?" yelled Dr. Troller once. Mrs. Walker nodded, unable to speak in the noise of the wind.

Face Downward

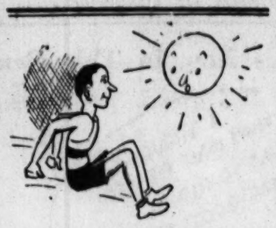
In a subsequent test she stood on the side of the vent as if diving and was propelled face downward into the air.

Dr. Klemperer stated that previously tests have been made on models of race horses in a wind tunnel in Russia, by which it was hoped to discover how much wind resistance was created by a jockey sitting up or crouched low over the horse's back. He also stated that in a large horizontal wind tunnel in Göttingen, Germany, tests have been made on models of ski jumpers.

"As a result of the ski jumping model tests, it was found that by assuming a crouching position, the wind resistance for the jumper is greatly lessened and as a result, the art of ski jumping was revolutionized," said Dr. Klemperer. Perhaps something similar will result from these parachute jumping tests."

[A Tuesday aviation feature]

Worth Knowing



AN ATHLETE WHO CAN JUMP 7 FEET ON THE EARTH COULD LEAP 40 FEET ON THE MOON, BUT ONLY 3 INCHES ON THE SUN

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

20.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The following name of a Bible book is incorrectly spelled, "Revelations." (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Two buildings in the United States are higher than the Eiffel Tower in Paris. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Cairo, Egypt, has a population of less than a million. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Ten hours and 45 minutes is the best time made by a swimmer across the English Channel. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Reykjavik is the capital of Iceland. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Montreal, although 1000 miles from the Atlantic, is reached by ocean steamers. (*Yes*.....*No*.....)

7. New York leads the states in numbers of hotels. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Alexander the Great founded Alexandria in Egypt. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Most birds sleep with the head under the left wing. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. A sonnet has 14 lines. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Turning Waste Into Supply

WITH a family of small children to feed and clothe, a young father who was out of work bethought himself of the annual cleanup scheduled to take place the following week. This work is let by contract to an individual who hauls the rubbish to his farm, where a creek has been making serious inroads into his land; and by dumping the waste there he stops the erosion.

The father asked the rubbish collector if in return for helping him unload the refuse, he would permit him to sort out anything he might be able to find a market for. This permission was gladly given. Despite jeers of friends and relatives, in about three days he had salvaged an almost unbelievable amount of iron, brass, copper, bushels of zinc fruit jar lids, cotton, etc. This he carefully sorted and separated from any foreign matter.

The amount of money he received from an honest junk dealer who was glad to receive the material properly sorted, exceeded even his fondest hope. He has now asked permission to do the same work in an adjoining town.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Mabel and the Button Bag

JEANNE and Mabel, dressed in their new blue gingham dresses that were made exactly alike, with pockets, sat very sedately on the edge of two small chairs in Miss Bennett's classroom.

Miss Bennett was Donald's teacher and she had said that Jeanne and Mabel might come in for half an hour before recess to see what school was really like. They were very proud of being invited; they sat quite still watching the boys and girls work out arithmetic problems and thinking how important it must feel to go to school. Jeanne expected to enter school in the fall and she was very curious about it.

"Now you kids must remember to be quiet or Miss Bennett will be sorry she let you in," Donald had said to them as he led them across the classroom to the two small chairs against the wall. They were remembering so hard that the only sound in the room was the occasional rustle of the arithmetic papers or the rattle of a pencil against a desk.

Then suddenly there was a sharp, crashing noise, as though someone had flung a handful of pebbles on the floor, followed by scattering sounds, as of small things rolling in different directions. The noise came from the side of the room where Jeanne and Mabel were sitting.

Donald looked quickly at Miss Bennett. Miss Bennett rapped her desk sharply and said "Order, please," looking straight before her at the entire class. All the children stopped working on their problems and looked over towards Jeanne and Mabel, craning their necks to try to see what had happened.

Mabel's face was very pink and Jeanne was looking at her in a startled way.

"Why, what did you bring into the classroom, girls?" asked Miss Bennett rather severely. She got up out of her chair and looked at the little visitors.

There on the floor around Mabel's chair were a number of large bone buttons—black, white and brown. Jeanne thought it looked as though someone had suddenly dumped Mother's button bag out in the classroom and left its contents there for Miss Bennett to scold them about. She looked reprovingly at Mabel.

Mabel was staring very hard at the opposite wall; her face was becoming

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Jeanne Gazed at the Buttons in Great Astonishment.

a deep red and two large tears rolled down her cheeks. One of the pockets of her new dress was flapping back where some of the stitches had come undone and Jeanne saw three buttons lying in the bottom, telling the story of how the buttons had got into the classroom.

Donald raised his hand, looking very disturbed.

"Please, Miss Bennett, I'm afraid it's Mabel," he said pleadingly. 'She isn't big enough to understand about school. Perhaps we had better let her play outside and I will pick up the buttons."

"That is a good idea, Donald," said Miss Bennett, glad to have the matter disposed of so easily. "Yes, let both the little girls play outside until school is over."

Mabel brightened up and, slipping down from her chair, helped Donald pick up the buttons. Then she and Jeanne obediently went out into the school yard to wait for class to be over. After that, Mabel always listened patiently, and never argued when Jeanne told her that she wasn't "big enough to go to school."

Success Story in Two Parts

This Enterprising Chipmunk, Successfully Acquiring a Meal, Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. R. A. Gallian, Dallas, Texas.

Quotation for Today

HONOR and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.
—POPE

In Lighter Vein

Too Crowded

Hubby: "Well, I guess if the worst came to the worst we could go and live with your parents."

Wifey: "That wouldn't be possible; they're living with their people."—*El Paso World News.*

Awkward

A works foreman congratulated one of his men on his new Sunday suit, but suggested the use of a coat-hanger to make the jacket set better, adding the information that they could be obtained for threepence.

On meeting his colleague on the following Sunday the workman said: "I've 'ad to give up that coat-'anger. It was very trying across the shoulders, and when I stooped down the 'ook pushed my 'at off!"—*Toronto Globe.*

The Stipulation

A Negro soldier was detailed to a labor job in the air service. Asked by a friend whether he intended to do any actual flying, he replied: "Ah doesn't care how high Ah goes in de air so long as Ah keeps one foot on de ground."

Free

"You see," said the country editor, "I have printed your poem."

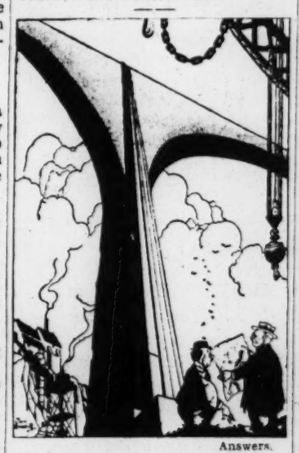
"Thank you," responded the poet. "I suppose I shall receive remuneration according to your usual tariff?"

"Tariff? My good man, poetry is on the free list."—*Montreal Star.*

A New Story

Teacher: "Johnny, why are you so late this morning?"

Johnny (breathlessly): "If you please, teacher, we tuned in on a western station last evening, and mother set the clock by it."—*New South Wales Police News.*



Answers.

"Yes, it's a very nice bridge, but you've put it over the wrong river."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Eighth Month, "Bul"

WE ARE informed in I Kings 6:38 that the erection of Solomon's temple was completed "in the month Bul, which is the eighth month." The derivation of the word *'Bul'* suggests that it was "the rainy month"; and indeed the fall rains began just about the time covered by the eighth month, which extended through part of October and part of November.

After the Exile of the Jews, the name "Bul" was changed to "Marchesvan," a Babylonian term meaning "the eighth month" (cf. Hastings: Bible Dictionary, Vol. IV, p. 765). I Kings 12:32f. tells us of an idolatrous festival held in Bethel on "the fifteenth day of the eighth month," at the instigation of Jeroboam; while we learn that it was "in the eighth month" that the prophet Zechariah received his call to preach repentance to his contemporaries (Zech. 1:1).

Daily Anecdote

The Exalted Guest

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ADMIRAL PORTER once engaged a Chinese servant. Soon afterward Mrs. Porter held a reception. In China the importance of personages was commonly reflected by the size of their visiting cards. They increase in size until a mandarin would present a huge roll, carefully rolled and tied.

The new servant was thoroughly disgusted with the small cards presented by the arriving guests, and showed them into the drawing room with scant ceremony. At last there arrived a man with a large, cream-colored sheet of paper. Here, at last, was somebody of worth and distinction.

With deep and profound bows the new servant accepted the sheet and ushered the man into the presence of Mrs. Porter and her guests. Here, again, the Chinaman salaamed and backed from the room.

It is a question whether Mrs. Porter or the "guest" felt the greater embarrassment. It was the gas man with his bill.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Lark Still Sings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burlingame, Calif.

ALL spring Mrs. C——, in her California home, had been concerned about the dust storms in western Kansas. Her brother had moved to that State, to a wheat ranch near Garden City. She knew that this was the third year of drought, and her brother had written that people there were greatly in need, but that last fall they had said, "This will be a good year. This year we will raise wheat," and had planted in high hope.

But the expected rains did not come, and now the air was being filled with great clouds of dust, time after time.

Anxiously she wrote to her brother, and this was his reply: "Yes, the dust storms are just as bad as reports say I am afraid the poor wheat is done for. It keeps coming through, but it either gets covered up again or is whipped off of the ground. I am disappointed, of course, but old timers say 'stay with it long enough and you'll hit it.' Guess I have seen this country at its worst, but one thing I have noticed is: after every storm, the meadow lark comes out of a drift of dust and sings as happily as ever."

Mrs. C—— was greatly touched by this expression of courage in the face of great odds, and when a few weeks later she received a hurried note from her brother, saying: "Have had fine rains, everything getting green," she was rejoiced to know that it had been justified.

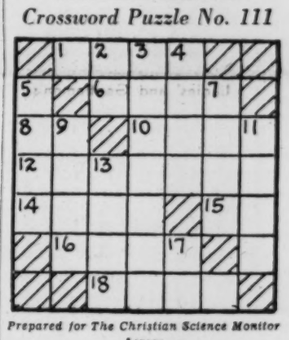
For the Scrapbook

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone shows his image.—*Goethe.*

There is nothing that makes men rich and strong but that which they carry inside of them. Wealth is of the heart, not of the hand.—*Milton.*

Rather than in silence shrink from
the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be in
the right with two or three.
—*Lowell.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 111



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Hulled indian corn
6—Artificially-germinated grain
8—By
10—House-covering
12—Wealth
14—Border on
15—Accomplish
16—Strike
18—To cultivate

Down

2—Part of "to be"
3—Pertaining to marriage
4—Conspire
5—Rodent
7—Tailless amphibian
9—Appendages
11—Droop
13—Part of fruit
17—River in Italy

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

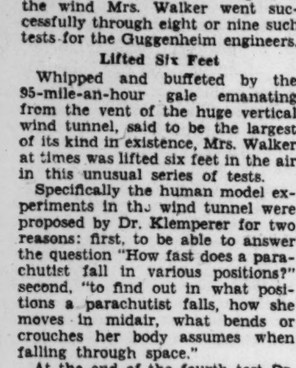
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1733

By A. Adabaschetf

Black 9 Pieces

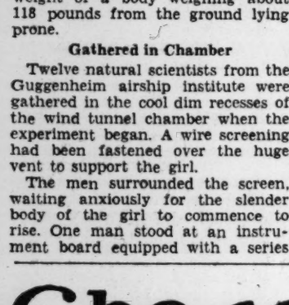


White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1934. Two-movers)

Problem No. 1734

By A. Mari

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1934. Three-Movers)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1731. B-Kt2
Ns. 1732. 1. Q-R6 B-Q2 or Kt-Q4
2. Kt-K8ch
1. ——— B or Kt-B3
2. Kt-B8ch

End-Game No. 257. White wins: 1 P-QKt4, QxP; 2 KtxP, PxKt; 3 Q-K8ch, KtxQ; 4 BxBch, K-Kt; 5 R-B8 mate.

End-Game

Of the move that Napier played in this position, against Hodges at Cambridge Springs, Reinfeld writes, "A clever finishing touch."

End-Game No. 258

White 6 Pieces

Black 7 Pieces
What is Black's most direct win?

Notes

All of the games of the Cambridge Springs tournament, Marshall's greatest success, are now available in book form, through the enterprise of Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, New York City. Issued as Volume I of the Modern Chess Library, and listed at $1.50, the 120 games of the tournament, annotated by old and new masters, will be a revelation to enthusiasts who have taken up the game since 1904, and who at present marvel at Alekhine's amazing tournament records. Among the 18 masters whom Marshall outdistanced by two points were Lasker, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Janowski, Tchigorin, and Showalter. Only four were able to draw, the other 11 being defeated. Of the six above named, we cannot fail to mention, the only one remaining, Lasker, is still very near the top flight!

Volume II of the Modern Chess Library is entitled "Dr. Lasker's Chess Career: Part I, 1889-1914," and will appear in September.

The young Austrian master, Eliskases, has recently won a minor tournament at Zurich, Switzerland, with a score of 10-1. Second was Grob, with 8½-2½.

This interesting game, from the Margate tournament, shows Capablanca offering a sacrifice on his eleventh move. This the veteran German master, Mieses, wisely declines, but in the effort to hold on to an extra pawn loses his way.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Capablanca White	Mieses Black	Capablanca White	Mieses Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Kt-KB3	Kt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 QR-Q	R-Q(e)
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	21 Q-Kt5	P-R3(f)
4 P-K3	P-K3	22 Kt-B6ch	K-B
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 KtxQ	PxQ
6 B-Q3	PxP	24 Kt-Kt6	R-Kt
7 BxBP	P-QR3(a)	25 KtxKtP	B-Q2
8 P-K4	P-B4	26 P-KKt4	Kt-R5(g)
9 P-K5	Kt-Kt5(b)	27 RxP	B-B3
10 Kt-KKt5	Kt-R3(c)	28 R-KB4	P-B3
11 BxKP	PxP(d)	29 Kt-K5ch	K-Kt
12 BxKtch	QxB	30 KtxR	RxKt
13 Kt(B3)-K4	Q-Kt4	31 R-QB	R-K
14 P-QR4	B-QKt5ch	32 P-R3	R-K7(h)
15 B-Q2	BxBch	33 Kt-B4	Kt-B6ch
16 QxB	QxKP	34 K-R	R-K2
17 CastlesKR	Castles	35 Kt-K3	Resigns
18 KR-K	Q-Q4		

(a) The Meran variation, P-QKt4, followed by P-QRJ, is more usual.

(b) After 9 . . PxP; 10 QxP, the Kt must retreat.

(c) Not 10 . . . PxP; 11 QxKt, PxKt; 12 KtxBP!

(d) Accepting the sacrifice would lose. 11 . . PxB; 12 KtxKP, Q-K2; 13 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 14 Kt-Q5. Or 12 . . Q-R4; 13 BxKt PxB; 14 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 15 P-Q5.

(e) In trying to maintain the QP, Black gets into difficulties. Better 20 . . . B-Q2, completing the development of his rooks as quickly as possible.

(f) Compelled, for White threatens 22 Kt-B3, Q-Q2; 23 P-KKt4, etc.

(g) 26 Kt-R3 offers better defensive strength.

(h) After 32 . . Kt-B6ch, Black draws by perpetual check unless White plays 33 RxKt, when after BxR, White's win would be a long process, even with the extra pawn.

In this game, from the Orebro tournament, Alekhine wins from a minor Swedish expert who, as White, adopted the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez, with a view to avoiding trouble. But the world's champion was able to bring about complications and won anyhow. Incidentally, from the Cambridge Springs book, we were surprised to learn that of the 32 Lopezes played, White won 6, Black 13, with 13 drawn!

Ruy Lopez

Pettersson White	Alekhine Black	Pettersson White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Kt-QB4(c)	KtxKtP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 R-Kt	KtxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 KtxKt	B-K4
4 BxKt	QPxB	18 Kt-Q4	R-K2
5 P-Q4	PxP	19 P-QB3	R-B
6 QxP	QxQ	20 R-Kt4(d)	P-KKt3
7 KtxQ	B-Q2	21 Kt-B3	B-Q3
8 B-K3	Castles	22 Kt-Q4	P-B4
9 Kt-Q2	Kt-K2	23 Kt-B2	BxP
10 CastlesQR	R-K(a)	24 KtxB	RxKt
11 KR-K	Kt-Kt3	25 R-B	R-K7
12 Kt-Kt2	B-Q3	26 R-Kt2	R-Q3
13 P-KR3	P-KB4(b)	Resigns	
14 PxP	Kt-R5		

(a) The Q file does not see a likely focus of operations. The value of the text develops.

(b) The exchange variation leaves White with the very slight advantage of an extra pawn on the K side, with Black's doubled QBP somewhat neutralizing Black's Q-side P preponderance. But this advantage must be increased to mean anything. For this reason White should probably have played P-KB4, so as to be able to establish a passed P on the K side with a favorable opportunity. Now Black gets preferable complications.

(c) Much less resistant than 15 P-KKt4, Kt-Kt7; 16 R-R, KtxB; 17 PxKt, RxP; 18 Kt-B3, with some chances of holding the game.

(d) The advanced KBP is lost, and with it the game.

Mountain Road Climbs To Garden Near Clouds

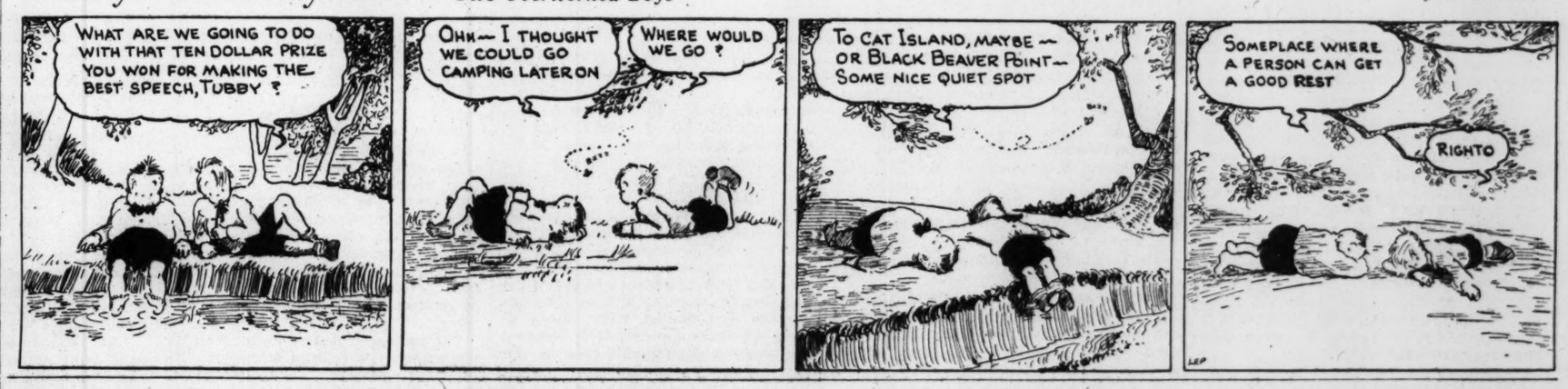
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Reached by a new scenic highway built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the 600-acre natural rhododendron gardens, stretching from the pinnacle of the dome of Craggy Mountain, were dedicated recently.

The new five-mile road threads its way around hairpin curves affording many new views of the finest western North Carolina scenery. Rising swiftly to an altitude above 5000 feet, the climbing motorist is rewarded by attaining the acres of pink and purple stretching away in almost impenetrable thickets.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Overworked Boys*

By Le Pelley


WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH THAT TEN DOLLAR PRIZE YOU WON FOR MAKING THE BEST SPEECH, TUBBY ?
OHH— I THOUGHT WE COULD GO CAMPING LATER ON
WHERE WOULD WE GO ?
TO CAT ISLAND, MAYBE — OR BLACK BEAVER POINT— SOME NICE QUIET SPOT
SOMEPLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET A GOOD REST
RIGHTO
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Temporary Home*

By Carmack

We still haven't been able to make the Boss understand that the Airedale needs a good home—
But we figure that if he hangs around our place long enough the Boss ought to begin to suspect something pretty soon—
So Tiddlywinks and I have agreed to turn over to him a good share of all the bones we get—
And at night he will sleep in the Boss's tent "which," he says, "is about all a fellow could ask for"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Rushing the Tax Program

CONGRESSIONAL enthusiasts for "share-the-wealth" taxation are biting off a large mouthful in their effort to enact higher rates on large incomes and inheritances within the five days before the federal emergency excise taxes expire and have to be renewed. This is a pretty short time for formulating an important and far-reaching social policy, even with the benefit of a presidential message and support.

The President almost surely did not expect action on the subject before next session, with a summer of study to perfect the schedules. But having been taken up by the progressives in Congress, he can hardly back out if his was a political move, and can hardly forgo the opportunity if he genuinely desires quick action. It is anyone's guess whether a bill can be pushed through in the short available time, but if this should occur it ought certainly to be understood that the rates are tentative and subject to more accurate determination on the basis of experience.

The President's recommendations fall really into three sections which ought to be treated individually. The first, for inheritance taxes on extremely large bequests in addition to the present estate taxes is meritorious. This could be adopted with rates, as Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, once proposed, approximating the rates on large incomes, and if applied only to inheritances of, say, $1,000,000 and over, would be well justified. It must be recognized, however, that large as the figures sound, this would yield only a comparatively small and very irregular revenue for Government needs.

The second point of the program has to do with taxing more heavily the very largest incomes, and especially extending the graduated rate above the scale which now stops at $1,000,000. This, too, is a supportable policy, but as a matter of good government it calls for some thought also about taxation at the other end of the income scale.

It has often been pointed out that the American income tax schedule rests on a very narrow base—that is, by taxing only the higher incomes it does not tax a very large proportion of the population. For this reason the yield is very fluctuating, but much more important and serious, there is a strong, continued temptation for voters to disregard the meaning of heavy governmental expenditures and to say in effect "Oh, the rich will pay it anyway."

Walter Lippmann wisely emphasizes this danger in his comment:

> While the President has clearly seen the danger of concentrated wealth and power, he has not seen, I believe, the equally great danger of irresponsible mass voting. Yet the lessons of history are no less clear about that.

A sound program of taxation would have as its ideal the payment of some income tax by every voter so that every new expenditure would be reflected in the tax bill of every voter.

This tax need not be heavy, but it should be direct, so that the voter will be conscious of being also a taxpayer. This purpose could be achieved in a measure, as Mr. Lippmann further points out, by lowering the exemptions and applying a small rate which would take only approximately the amount now paid in the excise or "nuisance" taxes. This point deserves careful consideration and inclusion in any legislation which may now be taken up.

Finally, the third portion of the President's program envisages a sliding scale of rates in place of the present flat rate on corporation incomes. At first blush there is something plausible about this. Abuses by large corporations might sometimes make it necessary, but it is not clear yet that society has to defend itself against mere bigness in this manner or that it need ever have to. There is nothing inherently evil in size, though it may increase the temptations and power to control politics.

When one looks into the operation of such a tax, it is seen that a rising rate according to the size of corporations and their incomes is not so fair as it sounds. There are some industries, such as steel, motors, power, textiles, and so forth, that require large capital units for efficiency, whereas some small corporations, such as a specialty manufacturer, brewery or tea shoppe may make a much larger rate of profit on its investment.

Moreover, it is decidedly problematical whether the proposed reduction from 13¾ per cent to 10¾ per cent on small corporate incomes would not erase more of the present yield than the increase to 16¾ on large corporations would add. In this event the contribution to budget balancing would be nil.

Altogether, the subject of corporate income taxation is so complex that it surely ought to have longer study, and there is grave question whether the whole program, excepting possibly the inheritance taxes, ought not to have more time for sound formulation.

Patrioti$m

THE "S" in the patriotism of armorers too often looks like a dollar sign.

Once again the similarity comes to attention as the Senate Munitions Committee urges immediate enactment of bills "to prevent collusion in the making of contracts for the construction of naval vessels in private shipyards, to safeguard military secrets of the United States, to make public the activities of the shipbuilding lobby." Thus are disclosed aspects of "preparedness" which propaganda movies and newsreels, and the big-navy press, seem studiously to overlook when dramatizing for patriotic taxpayers the national sea prowess and an imagined need of increasing it.

But these are aspects which all citizens who look upon their navies solely as bulwarks of peace should examine. The committee's findings on the shipbuilding industry has led it to say of shipbuilders: "Some of them are certainly not above suspicion of willingness to wave the flag or to circulate war scares in the plain and simple interests of their own pocketbooks, regardless of results."

The committee's contention that the cost of building ships in private yards was greater by several million dollars on each contract than the cost incurred in government yards should stir taxpayers to demand that the Navy Department work out some adequate system of measuring construction costs and apply the measure to private bids. For the Senate Committee was well justified in severely criticizing the Navy Department's lack of any such yardstick, as may be seen from the probably sound estimates that private builders made profits of 25, 35 and 36 per cent on the cruisers built in 1927.

The need of the Navy Department's measuring bids is further stressed by the committee's declaration that in 1933 "there was no hard-hitting competition" among bidders. The record from 1927 on, according to the committee, indicates a "sympathetic understanding" among builders. "If there was no conversation about bidding among them, there was telepathy," says the committee. Telepathy is a piquant word for it. The fact that in 1929 the navy asked for bids on two cruisers, but received from the big builders bids on only one each, and that the bids were accepted on this basis, with profits estimated at around 22 per cent., throws light on the system by which patriotic Americans are provided with naval defense.

But we have no belief in telepathy. A long-lived understanding among armament makers is indicated in numerous histories of the arms business which have been compiled since the war. The shipbuilder's tactics seem based rather on a bad tradition; a tradition with serious implications for the future. For as the Senate group points out, its investigations encourage "little hope for obedience by them [the armorers] of more stringent wartime provisions in the case of another emergency."

850 Words

WILL basic English, by means of which Mr. C. K. Ogden of Cambridge has reduced the essential words of the language to the meager number of 850, ultimately become the conventional method of international communication?

This possibility looms distinctly brighter as the result of recent developments, for basic English seems to be making great headway. A Japanese-Basic English dictionary has just been completed; basic English is furnishing a model for basic Chinese; the Soviet Government is issuing basic English textbooks; and in the Leeward Islands basic English is being taught in the schools.

Sooner or later, it is expected that basic English will be adopted by the screen, which, of course, is particularly anxious to use a language that can be universally comprehended. It may be thought that 850 words is a vocabulary incapable of narrating a whole drama, but this is not so. Not long ago a book of 80,000 words was written in basic English without anyone's noticing any difference from an ordinary book.

Nevertheless, some people have misgivings. If basic English achieves the international currency hoped for it, and especially if it is adopted by the films, will it tend to restrict the vocabulary of the English-speaking peoples themselves, causing the 850 words which it contains to be the only ones out of the 400,000 in the dictionaries to be employed in practical daily use? How severe a restriction of present vocabularies this would represent may be gauged from the estimate that today a British teashop waitress uses about 7000 different words.

But on the whole it is likely that these fears are groundless. Basic English is not in any sense "pidgin" English. It makes its users carefully examine the exact shade of meaning of each of the terms they employ; and this is the first step toward good English. Moreover, the 850 words of basic English are only a foundation; the superstructure of a larger vocabulary can easily be built upon them. If basic English fulfills its international functions properly, its national effects are not likely to be undesirable.

On the Edge

Book News of the Day

ALREADY critics have compared the work of Robert Francis to that of Dickens and Hans Andersen, the Brontë sisters and Grimm. He belongs to that romantic school of which Coleridge was one of the most famous members, whose delight is to make the supernatural natural, the extraordinary ordinary. Mr. Francis is still very young; he has barely begun to realize the possibilities in his chosen field, but his work shows that he has definitely caught the spirit of it.

* * *

IN THE WOLF AT THE DOOR (Boston: Houghton Mifflin: $2.50) Mr. Francis has found fertile field for his imagination, delving into the childhood of three lovely girls who are comparatively isolated on a farm in northern France. The period is the shaken and poverty-ridden years immediately following the Franco-Prussian War, but the characters and incidents have a timeless quality which renders them common to all ages. The childhood of Emilienne, Catherine and Angèle might in many respects have exemplified the childhood of a certain famous group: the Emily, Charlotte and Anne who grew up on the wild moors of England. The Pamploix sisters here concerned live in a Wuthering Heights of their own, in a heavily charged atmosphere where fact and fancy are inextricably interwoven in the daily routine.

The story is told in the words of Catherine, as she relates to her son Malorie the strange tale of her childhood at the Grange. Characters and incidents tumble out in profusion. There is Papa Pamploix, the brutal old soldier with his wooden leg; Aunt Tirelo and her blue umbrella; Hildagonde and the crows; Christian and his dolls, and a myriad others. There is the time Catie and Angèle struggled through the snow and ice, lost; the time Catie went to visit the giant old captain; the encounters with Monsieur de Chantecroix, and all the never-to-be-forgotten impressions of childhood and youth.

* * *

Mr. Francis is as uncontrolled as Thomas Wolfe. His words pour out. At the opposite pole from a self-conscious artificiality, this exuberance has much to be said for it. In the hands of a Dickens, it can provide immense entertainment; but in the youthful hands of Mr. Francis, it is too often merely incoherent. Mr. Francis has an indubitable gift of expression, and it is to be hoped that he will gradually come to exercise a judicious control over it. As it is, many readers will find his work confusing, and sometimes distasteful. Yet in the headlong rush of words there is something especially appropriate to the subject: the breathless enthusiasm of youth, with its soaring imagination and its extremes of despair and joy. W.

What's New In This Deal?

The Adventures of "Jump"

WE HAD never had an alarm clock. Mother was the official "getter-up." When we suggested an alarm clock she thought it a ridiculous idea.

"I don't need an alarm to wake me up," she said, airily. She didn't, for she woke up periodically to ascertain if it were time to be up.

One day a friend informed me that she had a "dandy new alarm clock."

"What did you do with the old one?" I inquired, innocently.

"It's no good; hasn't gone in weeks. I'm going to throw it out."

"Give it to me," I said. "I'll take it apart and see if I can put it together."

Thus did "Jump" come into the family.

* * *

I went to work to restore some semblance of jump to Jump.

I wound it, then shook it, to get its nonsense out and prove who was boss. I wound the alarm and—jumped, for the little clock sang out joyously. Then the alarm screw stopped turning—with my finger bitten between it and the hand screw. I was glad to release myself from its clutches.

"Poor old thing," I thought, and laid it gently on its back. "Is it just lazy or—" I studied Jump, thoughtfully, but with no feeling of condemnation. I wiped a speck of dust from its face.

Jump must have felt my sympathy, for there was an instantaneous feeling of understanding between us. We have been close friends ever since.

I coaxed it to take nourishment in the form of oil. Soon I heard a giggle. I giggled back. Jump became embarrassed and stopped giggling.

Followed days of patient care, during which it became better acquainted with me. Then I induced it to lie on its back, where I could coax it along. Soon its smile became a regular habit.

But Jump did not look right, lying there so lazily. Such a sweet dispositioned Jump, with its musical giggle! Surely its pride would force it to stand on its two feet.

Thus I reasoned and finally Jump stood up gallantly. It had merely needed encouragement and confidence in its own power. It has stood bravely ever since, except on occasions when it has gone on tours of investigation. Personally conducted—oh, yes!

Jump's first experience of wanderlust happened at bedtime—a most inconvenient time for touring. Mother had retired to her room adjoining mine. Jump was on the chair beside my bed. I was half asleep when I crawled into bed.

There was a crash and I felt on the floor beside the bed and near the chair. Jump was not there. Mother had heard the noise and called: "It is in here; I can hear it ticking." (It is thus she describes Jump's giggles.)

We do not yet understand *how*, but that was Jump's famous jump. The journey did not improve its appearance. Its body was flattened on one side, but Jump did not stop giggling for a second.

* * *

Then there was the embarrassing moment when it shouted at the wrong time. Long after we had retired for the night, I heard Mother moving around and knew she wanted a drink of water.

The house was cold and I slid out of bed and into my slippers and robe, intending to "beat her to it." I rushed into the kitchen, not bothering about a light, and upset a few empty milk bottles. They made such a racket that I was startled and recoiled, crashing into the table.

The impact toppled over a pile of cups and saucers, placed there in readiness for breakfast. They smashed to the floor. I disregarded the debris and snatched up a glass. But in reaching for it, I brushed against something.

It joined the other incriminating evidence against me. It struck the floor with a sound like a fire alarm. It was Jump.

I did not stop to shut off the alarm. I gave Jump a hasty kick and left it to ring. I drew a glass of water and rushed back to Mother just in time to see her draw in the corners of her mouth to hide the laughter that was bubbling over. I wanted to laugh, too, but did not. "I kicked Jump," I confessed.

I ran to the kitchen. Jump was on its back under the sink, ticking merrily away, as much as to say: "I may be down, but I'm not out!" I had to laugh as I stroked Jump's old face and looked for more dents.

Now the little clock is the willing slave of the household. The boss, too. It needs but call once, "get up!" and up we get. Furthermore, owing to Jump's dependability, Mother now can secure a full night's sleep.

It was all a matter of understanding, just as with humans. My friend discarded Jump because she did not understand it. I befriended Jump with loving interest. It now has a name, a mission and a place in the family! A. E.

North . . South . . East . . West

What Have We Done With Sunday?

By Frank L. Perrin

ACROSS the breadth of the land, and up and down its length from Canada to the Gulf, the day long ago set apart for rest and reflection has been made, all too often, a day of tragedy and sorrow. Every week and every year seem to add to the swelling total of disasters to tourists, merrymakers and innocent bystanders. The gradual repeal or condoned violation of laws and ordinances which once prohibited sports and games and the pursuit of usual vocations on the first day of the week have congested streets and roads with traffic and increased the hazards to human safety a thousandfold.

All this has come about gradually and yet quite suddenly, considering the generations of men which observed, by custom or conviction, the command to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Of course there has been some change of thought regarding the meaning of the final clause of the command. It is just here that confusion and carelessness have arisen. Perhaps the first mistake was made by those of the generations who regarded as proper and permissible only those Sabbath day activities which provided for long sermons in uninviting churches, preached by men of great endurance and limited vision. Many of those who have apprehensively observed the social metamorphosis even to this day can recall the severe regimen solicitously and yet sternly imposed upon the boys and girls of an earlier period by parents who had, as they believed, generously and almost sacrilegiously relaxed the regimen and departed from the customs and precepts imposed upon themselves by their parents.

* * *

How far, it may be inquired, can those of this or any succeeding generation depart from regimented conservatism and sane behavior with safety and with wisdom? There are those today, just as there have been those in the past, who seem willing, in a spirit of assumed bravado, to ignore and disregard even the reasonable inhibitions of historic or inspired codes. It requires no especial quality of bravery to break the law. There are so many ways in which either canon or statute law may be broken that no chronicler or legislator has ever attempted to enumerate or define them.

But there is only one way in which such laws, ancient or modern, can be observed. That is by keeping them inviolate because they are recognized as salutary, protective and righteous. The actuating and governing incentive which suggests and encourages disrespect and disregard for law is the belief that pleasure or profit may be gained through disobedience or lawlessness. It is hardly to be supposed that we of what we regard as a progressive and liberty-loving era will see a return to the enforced observance of the Sabbath which is more or less clearly recalled by many. But there are convincing and dearly acquired proofs that the trend must be in that direction rather than in the direction of unrestrained holiday-making.

* * *

We do not confess to entertaining any superstitious fears in respect to those vital matters of human conduct. Man, after all, reserves the right, as he assumes it to be, to control his own economic and moral destiny. But we must all come, sometime, soon or late, to a clearer realization that even in the enjoyment of the fullest measure of freedom there are to be observed those rules of conduct which good conscience dictates.

The open road lies before us, with its allurements, its colorful attractions, its promised pleasures and distractions. That is the picture which the eye seems to see. Too often we fail to observe the contrast. We pass the flotsam and jetsam strewn along the way with our eyes and our thoughts intent upon some horizon which we seem somehow never to reach. In the distance, always, we believe there is realization and satisfaction and contentment.

I am more and more convinced that what is most needed at the moment is a slower and more deliberate tempo. Stop, look and listen, is a warning sign on many crossroads. But we fail to observe or heed it. Of course we are required to pay the price of our indiscretion. There is no other paymaster.

Just as certainly as we are made to pay, so we reap the sure reward of obedience and thoughtfulness. There is nothing mysterious about it all. It is simply the operation of the reasonable law of just compensation.

The Wide Horizon

Cardenismo vs. Callismo

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

THE inevitable break between a revolution which was once Socialist in its aims but that had begun to turn bourgeois and the ideals it once represented has occurred in Mexico. Ex-President Plutaro Elias Calles and President Lazaro Cardenas have crossed verbal swords. Calles, the strong man of Mexico still, or until very recently, made a speech in which he, who has come to represent the "millionaire Communists" and "silver platter Socialists" of Mexico, expressed his disapproval of certain trends in the Cardenas regime.

The break had been anticipated. President Cardenas has represented, and still represents, the Left-wing group of the National Revolutionary Party and when he espoused the Six-Year Plan, which he himself helped to formulate in the summer of 1934, the signs were visible that the revolution was about to come to life again. It seemed also that Cardenas, once a protégé of Calles, was about to challenge the strong man's power, for among the first things he did was to close gambling and other houses allegedly owned by wealthy Callistas. He also delivered a blow to the maguey planters by his decree which aimed to end the pulque and tequila business altogether. Furthermore, President Cardenas has favored the workingman and the Indian to the detriment of both Mexican and foreign vested interests.

* * *

Callismo has been challenged because in the course of many years it lost its original revolutionary fervor. Many of its leaders have become enormously wealthy and though they have retained some of their earlier ideals their own personal interests and those of local and foreign capitalists have come to be identified in more ways than one. A recrudescence of the revolutionary ideals for which they once stood when they were poor and out of power must eventually affect their own properties too. This the Callistas are apparently determined to stop.

It is curious to see Callistas siding with local and foreign capitalists, with local and foreign Roman Catholics, with local and foreign conservatives and opposing a government whose biggest fault, in their eyes, lies in a logical carrying out of revolutionary ideals they themselves once helped to popularize. This move of Calles, perhaps more than anything else which has happened in the last few weeks, or months, demonstrates the true nature of the Cardenas regime and the true cause of the clamor in Mexico and abroad against it.

Though the Mexican Army is today a different body of troops from that which muddied Mexican history by its tyrannies and rebellions, it still holds the balance of power, and the true tests of Calles's and Cardenas's power will come when the army decides which way it will choose to jump. If it supports Cardenas the Revolution with a capital R goes on. If it clings to Calles, moderation and increasing conservatism will be the order of the day.

* * *

If Cardenas wins this scuffle with Calles, then foreign, aristocratic, capitalistic, clerical and conservative interests must reread the handwriting on the wall. They have had plenty of warning. The Six-Year Plan was published long before Cardenas came into power. All knew that he had made it his own platform. No one can complain that they have been taken unawares. Cardenas and the Cardenistas are determined to carry the revolution to its logical conclusion though the means, as always in a revolution, may not always be logical.

If Calles wins, Cardenas may have to step out and conditions in Mexico, though remaining outwardly peaceful, will become turbulent underneath. Cardenas represents much which the masses of Mexico desire. Calles, in some respects, though personally popular, has come to represent a revolution which has miscarried. Therefore it is doubtful whether the masses will submit long to untrammeled Callismo.

The present situation in Mexico may indicate some progress. In an earlier day shooting came first and explanations came afterward, but today the democratic use of speech and discussion has preceded the opening of political hostilities. It is to be hoped that these hostilities will remain purely verbal and that Mexico will not be torn asunder by another civil war.

Mirror of Opinion

Get Rid of Fear

FAILURE of the NRA to stand the constitutional test offers the latest excuse for not buying or building or doing whatever we had planned to do. It is human nature to look for excuses. Business stagnates for this or that excuse, depending upon our mood, whim or mental condition.

Talk of the world going to pot is nothing new. Sages looked askance at Columbus when he set out on his first voyage of discovery; George Washington took some long chances; Lincoln had moments of doubt, and men will err as long as time lasts.

Most of the things we fear never come upon us. When the progress of this country is calmly viewed, and we learn that these accomplishments were by men no keener than those in charge of American business today, it is difficult to understand why these periodical doubts should stagnate progress.

Most of our troubles will never happen if we get rid of fear. We need to get our mental processes more in harmony with the laws of God and our fears will disappear as the dew before the sunshine.—*High Point (N. C.) Enterprise.*